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California, \$50. U. S. Assay Office, 337 Thous. Octagon. Very fine, light scratch on reverse. Desirable example in every way. \$250.

Same. Fine. Slight dent on edge. \$200.

Carolina Restrikes. A. Bechtler \$5. 141 G. 20 G. Brilliant proof \$75.

Same. C. Bechtler. Brilliant proof. \$75.

1879 \$4 Gold. Stella. Brilliant proof \$125. Proof \$110. Fine \$90.

1907 \$20. Wire edge. Perfection. \$80.

\$1 gold. Large and small size. Very fine \$3.50. Very good to fine \$3.

1794 dollar. Fine \$300. Good \$100.

1836 dollar. Brilliant proof \$40. Poor \$10. Very good pierced in field \$3. Good.

Holed, covered with baby's teeth marks, \$9.

1851 dollar. Brilliant proof \$100.

1858 dollar. Proof \$37.50. Bt. fine \$25.

1796 half dollar, 16 stars. Good \$100.

1797 half dollar. Fair \$45.

1823 quarter. Poor \$125.

1802 half dime. Good \$300.

Washington—Indian Peace Medal. Newly designed bust of Washington. R. Clasp hands. PEACE FRIENDSHIP. Bronze. Perfect. Size 48. \$1.50.

Coolidge—Bust of CALVIN COOLIDGE. Rev. INAGURATED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AUG. 3, 1923. Full length of female standing front face, holds tablet inscribed CONSTITUTION LAW ORDER. Youths at either side support same. Br. Perfect. 48. \$1.25 plus 10c. postage.

Alexander Hamilton—Beautiful bronze medal of this distinguished man. Beautiful portrait head left. R. Seal of U. S. Treasury. 48. \$1.25, postage 10c. extra.

Mellon—Bust left by Morgan. ANDREW W. MELLON. R. Eagle left, scales. Rev. 1921. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. 48. Bronze. Price \$1.25, postage 10c. extra.

1892 Columbian half dollars. Encirculated \$1. Brilliant proof \$4.

1893 Columbian half dollars. Uncirculated \$1. Worn 60c.

1893 Columbian Isabella quarters. Uncirculated \$1.50.

1915 Pan Pacific half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.5.

1920 Maine half dollars. Uncirculated \$1.25.

1920 Pilgrim half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.

1921 Pilgrim half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.

1921 Missouri. Uncirculated \$7.50.

1921 Alabama with and without star. Encirculated \$2.50 each.

1922 Grant half dollar. With star \$3. Without star \$2.

1923 Monroe Adams half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.

1924 Mugenot Walcott half dollar. Uncirculated \$2.

1925 Lexington Concord half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.

1925 Stone Mountain half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.

1925 California Diamond Jubilee half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.75.

1925 Vancouver half dollar. Uncirculated \$10.

1925 Norse American Centennial medal. Silver \$1.25.

1926 Sesqui Centennial \$2 1/2 gold. Uncirculated \$5.

1926 Sesqui Centennial half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.50.

1926 Oregon Trail half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.

1926 Oregon Trail half dollar. S. Mint. Uncirculated \$2.

1927 Bennington Vermont half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.

1876 So-called Centennial dollar. Silver \$15.

Lincoln medalet in 18 karat gold. Bust of Lincoln, name and 1927. Rev. Pence rail wreath enclosing A TOKEN. Slightly larger than large gold dollar. \$2.50.

\$5. note Farmers Exchange Bank, Gloucester, Rhode Island. May 2nd, 1803. Uncirculated. \$1.

\$1 and \$2 notes. Unsigned sheet. Farmington Bank, Farmington, New Hampshire. Uncirculated. \$1 for pair.

Confederate States of America. Folio double sheet of paper watermarked U S A. Ocean. Made in England and sent here to be used to print the notes on. Captured during the Civil War. Post paid, \$1.

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No 12

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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

DECEMBER 1927



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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XL

DECEMBER, 1927

No. 12

Copper Coins of Mexico, Central America and South America.

By O. P. EKLUND.

WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

362. I centavo, 1915-20. Obv., REPUBLICA DE CUBA Arms, value below. Rev., PATRIA Y LIBERTAD date, numeral on star. Nickel.
363. II centavos, 1915-20. Similar. Nickel.
364. V centavos, 1915-20. Similar. Nickel.



No. 364.

HAITI.

Jean Pierre Boyer, 1818-1843.

365. 1 centime, 1828-42. Obv., Fasces divides value, year of the Republic below. Rev., REPUBLIQUE D' HAITI Value and date in wreath.
366. 2 centimes, 1828-42. Similar.



No. 369.

Louis Pierrot, 1845-1846.

367. 1 centime, 1846. Similar, but AN 43.
368. 2 centimes, 1846. Similar.
369. 6 1/4 centimes, 1846. Similar.

Jean Baptiste Riche, 1846-1847.

370. 1 centime, 1846. Similar.
371. 2 centimes, 1846. Similar.
372. 6 centimes, 1846. Similar.

Faustin, 1841-1849.

373. 2 centimes, 1849. Similar, but AN 46.
 374. 6 centimes, 1849. Similar.

Faustin I, Emperor, 1849-1858.

375. 1 centime, 1850. Similar, but AN 47 and EMPIRE D' HAITI on reverse. Extremely rare.
 376. 2 centimes, 1850. Similar. Rare.
 377. 6 centimes, 1850. Similar. Extremely rare.

A complete set of the above three coins realized 85 marks (about \$20.00) at the Weyl sale, 1899.

378. 1 centime, 1850. Obv., crowned arms with lions as supporters. Rev., EMPIRE D' HAITI, value and date within wreath, crown above.
 379. 2 centimes, 1850. Similar.
 380. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ centimes, 1850. Obv., Crowned bust to left, date below. Rev., crowned arms, value below.

Geffrard, 1858-1867.

381. 5 centimes, 1863. Obv., head to left, date. Rev., arms of the Republic, name and value.
 382. 10 centimes, 1863. Similar.
 383. 20 centimes, 1863. Similar.

Solomon, 1879-1888.

384. 1 centime, 1881. Obv., head of Liberty, date below. Rev., arms, value below.
 385. 2 centimes, 1881. Similar.
 386. 1 centime, 1886. Obv., arms. Rev., name and date, value in center.
 387. 2 centimes, 1886. Similar.

Florian Hippolyte, 1889-1896.

388. 1 centime, 1894-95. Similar to preceding.
 389. 2 centimes, 1894-95. Similar.

Nord Alexis, 1902-1908.

390. 5 centimes, 1904. Obv., arms. Rev., 5, date below. Nickel.
 391. 5 centimes, 1904-08. Obv., head to left, date below. Rev., arms, value below. Nickel.
 392. 10 centimes, 1904-08. Similar. Nickel.
 393. 20 centimes, 1904-08. Similar, bust to left. Nickel.
 394. 50 centimes, 1904-08. Similar.

PATTERNS.**Henri Christophe, 1806-1811.**

395. 1 centime, 1807. Obv., bust in uniform and cocked hat, date below. Rev., LE GOUVERNEMENT DE HAYTI, value. Rare.

Alexander Petion, 1807-1818.

396. 1 centime, year 13 (1816). Obv., PÉTION PRESIDENT D' HAYTI, value in script. Rev., DE LA LIBERTE ET L' INDEPEND AN 13. Liberty staff and trophies. Very rare.
 397. 2 centimes. Similar. Very rare.

Faustin I, 1849-1858.

398. 6 centimes, 1850. Obv., FAUSTIN I. ER EMPEREUR; in center, SIX CENTIMES | 1850 within wreath. Rev., EMPIRE D' HAYTI Crowned arms divides 6—C. date below.
 399. 6 centimes, 1850. Obv., laureated bust to right. Rev., similar to preceding.

400. 10 centimes, 1853. Obv., similar. Rev., LIBERTE INDEPENDANTE * 18 P. 53 * Arms.
 401. 10 centimes, 1855. Obv., similar. Rev., LIBERTE INDEPENDANCE * 10 C.—1855 * Crowned shield of arms with lions as supporters.

Boisrond-Canal, 1876-1879.

No. 403.

402. 10 centimes without date. Obv., figure of Commerce seated within wreath. Rev., LIBERTE * EGALITE * HB (a human head) C. T * In center, 10 | CENTIMES, sword and palm branch crossed; below, ESSAI Nickel.
 403. 10 centimes. Similar, but EGALITE * EGALITE on reverse. Nickel. Rare.
 404. 20 centimes, 1877. Obv., REPUBLIQUE D' HAITI * 1877 * Head of Mercury to left; below, ESSAI. Rev., similar to next to preceding, without ESSAI. Nickel. Rare.
 405. 20 centimes, 1877. Similar, but larger.
 406. 20 centimes, 1877. Similar, without ESSAI on obverse.

Galere Legitime, 1889-1896.

No. 409.

407. 1 centime, 1889. Obv., REPUBLIQUE D' HAITI Arms. Rev., GAL. LEGITIME PRESIDENT * 1889 * Value.
 408. 2 centimes, 1889. Similar.
 409. 5 centimes, 1889. Obv., LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE Arms. Rev., REPUBLIQUE D' HAITI . 1889. Radiate 5, CENTS below. Nickel.

Florian Hippolyte, 1889-1896.

No. 410.

410. 1 gourde, without date. Obv., REPUBLIQUE D' HAITI * LIBERTE EGALITE * Arms. Rev., blank. Countermarked B. P. I G | GL H ("BON POUR ONE GOURDE GENERAL HIPPOLYTE") on obverse. Rare.

Designed for a necessity coinage during the insurrection in 1889.

DOMINICA. (SAN DOMINGO).**Under Spain.****Ferdinand VII, 1809-1821.**

411. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, without date. Obv., F. 7. under crown. Rev., S D (SAN DOMINGO) | $\frac{1}{4}$ within wreath.
 412. $\frac{1}{4}$ real. Similar, 1 | S D | 4 on reverse.

Republic.

413. $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1844-48. Obv., REPUBLICA DOMINICANA * Blank field. Rev., fraction within circle, date below. Brass.
 414. 1 centavo, 1877. Obv., similar, date in center. Rev., UN | CENTAVO within wreath. Brass.
 415. $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos, 1877. Obv., similar, value in center, date below. Rev., cross within wreath. Nickel.
 416. 5 centavos, 1877. Obv., similar, an open book replacing the value. Rev., value within wreath. Nickel.
 417. $1\frac{1}{4}$ centavos, 1882-88. Similar, but a book and cross on quartered shield. Nickel.
 418. $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos, 1882-88. Similar. Nickel.
 419. 5 centesimos, 1891. Obv., shield of arms above wreath, date below. Rev., CINCO CENTESIMOS DE FRANCO, 5 and mint mark A (Paris) within wreath.
 420. 10 centesimos, 1891. Similar, DIEZ etc., on reverse.

PATTERNS.

421. 1 centavo, 1877-78. Obv., REPUBLICA DOMINICANA * Shield of arms above crossed branches; below, E(SSAI). Rev., DIOS PATRIA LIBERTAT * date * Value above crossed branches.
 422. 2 centavos, 1877-78. Similar.
 423. 1 centavo, 1878. Similar, but the value within wreath.
 424. 2 centavos, 1878. Similar.
 425. 1 centavo, 1892. Obv., arms. Rev., 1 | CENTAVO | 1892 within wreath. Scarce.
 426. 1 centavo, 1892. Similar, UN | CENTAVO | 1892 on plain field. Scarce.
 427. (1 centavo), 1892. Similar, ESSAI | DE | MONNAIE | 1892. Scarce.
 See note under No. 38.

SUPPLEMENT.**BRAZIL.**

The following coins were unknown to me at the time my list was compiled, and therefore omitted. They are now in my collection.

- 183a. LXXX reis, 1818. Similar to No. 177 (illustrated), but B (Bahia) instead of R on globe. Extremely rare.
 192a. LXXX reis, 1820. Similar to No. 191, countermarked 40 (reis) over the original value on obverse and a small shield of arms of Portugal in center on reverse. Extremely rare.
 194a. XL reis, 1820. Similar to No. 186, but without mint mark, and size reduced. Countermarked 10 (reis) over the original value. Very rare. Also found without countermark.
 194b. LXXX reis, 1820. Similar to preceding, without countermark. Very rare. This coin is found countermarked 20 (reis).

The last two were struck for Goyaz and Matto Grosso.

CORRECTIONS.**Mexican Revolution, 1913-1916.**

Due to the fact that the coins from which the descriptions were obtained

were badly struck or defaced, the following numbers are erroneously described:

Nos. 113-114. 1 and 2 centavos are dated 1915.

No. 178. Should be TEL . LA . DEL . ORO . Y OCAMPO and not TEL . I . O . DEL . C . OCAMPO as listed.

Nos. 179-181. Should read: Obv., similar without date.

My thanks are due Mr. Howland Wood for calling my attention to these errors.

HEBREW COINS CIRCULATE AGAIN.

For the first time since the surrender of Jerusalem in 134 B. C., a silver coin bearing a Hebrew inscription has become a medium of exchange in Palestine. Under a ruling of the British Palestine Currency Board an entirely new system of coinage went into effect throughout Palestine November 1, and will, it is intended, ultimately supersede the present Egyptian coinage.

Before the World War Turkish currency was used in Palestine, but owing to the geographic situation of the country there were also in circulation Arab and Egyptian coins. During the war Turkish paper money depreciated so greatly that under the British mandate (under which Palestine has been ruled since the war) Egyptian currency and English sovereign were declared legal tender. Acceptance of other coins was optional, except that the circulation of the old Turkish paper money was prohibited.

The Egyptian pound, standard until now, equals in value one pound and sixpence, English currency. The new coinage is based on the English pound sterling and the standard coin is the 100 mils silver piece. This coin bears on its face a seven-leaved palm branch with the year and the word "Palestine," in Hebrew, English and Arabian. The reverse of this coin bears the figure 100 and the words "One Hundred Mils" in Hebrew, English and Arabian. The 50-mil piece is also of silver, but smaller in size and on the obverse carries the representation of a five-leaved palm branch and the same lettering.

The 20-mil piece, the 10-mil piece and the 5-mil piece, of nickel-bronze, are distinguished by holes in the center, surrounded by the wreath. These coins also bear the same legend.

Hebrew coinage dates back to the Maccabean period in Jewish history. When the Jews were allowed by the Persian Kings to return to their home in Jerusalem and rebuild the temple, the use of coined money was begun. The standard coin was the silver shekel of biblical fame. It was originally coined by Simon Maccabeus, King of the Jews, from 172 to 142. The last Jewish silver coin was struck in 134 B. C.—New York Times.

COINAGE FOR OCTOBER, 1927.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at mints of the United States during October, 1927, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 503,750; Quarter Eagles, 308,000.

Silver—Half Dollars, 714,000; Quarter Dollars, 1,680,000; Dimes, 5,487,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 6,186,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 18,512,000.

GREEK AND ITALIAN COINS OUTLAWED IN FRANCE.

Greek and Italian silver coins are no longer legal tender in France, following the expiration of the convention of the Latin Union, announced some time ago. Swiss silver coins, however, will continue to have currency. Italian five-lire and Greek five-drachma pieces will be accepted at the Bank of France at the rate of 7fr. 42c., and one-lira and one-drachma pieces at 1fr. 38c. Likewise, in Belgium, French, Italian, Swiss and Greek silver coins will cease to have currency.

Medals of Award in the Historical Collection of the United States National Museum.

By T. T. BELOTE, Washington, D. C.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)

The close relationship existing between the science of numismatics and the science of history has often been made the subject of comment by students of these two branches of knowledge. This relationship may be illustrated by reference to almost any portion of the vast field of objects which form the legitimate subject of numismatic study. It is, however, strikingly apparent when one considers numismatic material of the character which I now propose to discuss. The medal, of course, as an object of numismatic interest, came upon the scene at a very much later date than the coin, upon the study of which the science of numismatics is primarily



Obverse of the Thomas Truxtun Medal.
(From the original.)

based. The medal, consequently, does not rank so high from the technical numismatic viewpoint, and by some strict constructionists may even be regarded as lying without the confines of numismatic research. Such at least was the attitude of the earliest students of numismatics, and this opinion may still be shared by a few who would confine that science to the study of coins. These advocates of this viewpoint, however, are undoubtedly now in the minority. The great majority of numismatists favor the inclusion and the study of the medal as an integral part of the science of numismatics. The inclusion of the medal in this field certainly increases to a tremendous degree the interest of this science to the general public and vastly strengthens its relationship with the science of history.

The historical collections of the United States National Museum include so many original medals of award that it is obviously impossible in a paper of this scope to do more than indicate the general character of this material as a whole by selecting certain medals of special interest and describing their character and history somewhat in detail. With this object in view I have selected for discussion in this connection the medal awarded by Act of Congress to Captain Thomas Truxtun in 1800; the medal awarded by

Congress to General Ulysses S. Grant in 1863; and the medal awarded by Congress to Cyrus W. Field in 1867. The first of these medals was awarded to Captain Thomas Truxtun, of the United States Navy, by Act of Congress approved March 29, 1800, in the following language: "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Captain Thomas Truxtun, a golden medal emblematical of the late action between the United States frigate Constellation of thirty-eight guns, and the French ship of war La Vengeance of fifty-four guns, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in the above engagement wherein an example was exhibited by the captain, officers, sailors, and marines honorable to the American name and instructive to its rising navy."

The quasi-war with France during which the above resolution of Congress was adopted was the result of a number of causes. The principal one of these was probably the seizure of American merchant vessels by French warships. Relations between the two countries, however, had been strained ever since the outbreak of the French Revolution and the change of Government which that movement had entailed. The refusal of America to join



Reverse of the Thomas Truxtun Medal.
(From the original.)

France in the latter's war on England was keenly felt by the French leaders, and the American treaty of 1795 with Great Britain was with some justification interpreted by the French as an infringement of the treaty of 1778 with France. The extreme irritation of the French Government was clearly shown in its attitude towards the official representatives of the United States in Paris.

In the spring of 1797 three special commissioners were sent to France to improve the situation by diplomacy. Bills were meanwhile passed by Congress providing for the completion and equipment of three frigates, two of which, the Constellation and the Constitution, were destined to become famous in the history of the United States Navy. In the following year, however, the situation became even more acute and Congress, without making a formal declaration of war, gave American merchant ships the right to defend themselves and empowered the war ships of the American navy to capture French vessels which in any way interfered with American commerce.

In accordance with this arrangement Captain Thomas Truxtun was cruised

ing in West Indian waters in command of the frigate *Constellation*, February 1, 1800, when he encountered the French frigate *Vengeance* and immediately gave chase. After a pursuit of thirty-six hours the ships were within hailing distance of each other and the French commander opened fire without further ceremony. After a very sharp action, which lasted from eight o'clock in the evening until one o'clock in the morning, the fire of the *Vengeance* was entirely silenced and she began to shove off. Captain Truxtun was now certain he would be enabled to take the French vessel into port as his prize, but a few minutes later the mainmast of the *Constellation*, which had been badly shattered during the engagement, went over the side and the *Vengeance* made good her escape. This victory was rendered notable by the fact that while the *Vengeance* carried fifty-four guns the *Constellation* carried only thirty-eight.



Obverse of the Ulysses S. Grant Medal.
(From the original.)

The gold medal awarded to Captain Truxtun by Congress in recognition of the defeat of the *Vengeance* bears on the obverse the bust of this gallant officer to the left in naval uniform with the legend "*Patriae Patres Filio Digno*" above and "*Thomas Truxtun*" below, or "*The fathers of the country to their worthy son Thomas Truxtun.*" The reverse bears a view of the close of the engagement between the *Constellation* and the *Vengeance*, surrounded by the inscription "*United States frigate Constellation of 38 guns pursues, attacks and vanquishes the French ship La Vengeance of 54 guns 1 February 1800,*" and in the exergue, "*By vote of Congress to Thomas Truxtun 29 March, 1800.*" This medal is of exceptional intrinsic interest on account of its unique design. The portrait of Captain Truxtun on the obverse and the design of the engagement on the reverse are both placed

within a depressed circle, thus giving the medal the appearance of a solid wheel with a very heavy rim. Upon this rim are engraved the legends noted above. The inscription in the exergue is the only one which appears in relief. The medal, which is very heavy, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness at the rim. To the top is attached a heavy gold oval band, by means of which this interesting award might be suspended from the neck of the recipient. It is enclosed in a heavy circular oak case, the sides and top of which are decorated with grooved lines. This priceless numismatic relic was lent to the National Museum in 1919 by Thomas Truxtun Houston.

A second original gold medal of this character in the possession of the National Museum is the medal which was presented by Act of Congress, approved December 17, 1863, to General Ulysses S. Grant in recognition of



Reverse of the Ulysses S. Grant Medal.
(From the original.)

his services in connection with the opening of the Mississippi river and the victories of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. This medal is of special interest because it was the last award of this character made by Congress prior to the establishment of the present system of military and naval awards, which includes medals and decorations of a specific character for various types of achievement. The gold medal presented by Congress to General Grant in 1863 bears on the obverse the bust of this distinguished soldier and statesman to the left in military uniform with the inscription "Major General Ulysses S. Grant" above and the legend "Joint Resolution of Congress, December 17, 1863" below. This design is surrounded by two circles between which appear at the top a spray of laurel and oak and at the bottom a circular wreath of sugar cane, tobacco and wheat. Between

the outer circle and the rim of the medal are thirteen stars arranged in four groups, three at the top, three on either side and four at the bottom. The reverse design is divided in the central foreground by a pyramidal trophy of arms surmounted by a liberty cap. On the left appears a view of the Mississippi river, with Vicksburg in the background; on the right is shown the Tennessee river at Chattanooga; above, upon a rainbow spanning this design, appears a female figure representing America holding in her right hand a shield inscribed "Done'son" and in her left a cornucopia. The whole is enclosed by two circles between which flows the Mississippi river with a gunboat above and below and a river steamer on either side. Between the outer circle and the rim of the medal are thirteen stars arranged in the same manner as those on the obverse.



Obverse of the Cyrus W. Field Medal.
(From the original.)

The Act of Congress in accordance with which this medal was awarded reads as follows: "Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be and they hereby are presented to Major General Ulysses S. Grant, and through him to the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during the rebellion, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which they have been engaged, and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck with suitable emblems, devices and inscriptions, to be presented to Major General Grant." The original medal awarded in accordance with this resolution of Congress was received by General Grant and kept in his possession until his death. It was presented to the United States Government in 1896 by his widow, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, and the financier, William H. Vanderbilt.

The third medal to be described in this connection is the gold medal

which was awarded by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, to Cyrus W. Field in recognition of his achievement in first establishing the means of telegraphic communication between the United States and Great Britain by the laying of the first submarine cable across the Atlantic Ocean. This task was completed after a long succession of mishaps and delays, and on August 14, 1858, congratulatory messages were exchanged by the President of the United States and the Queen of Great Britain. The undertaking seemed entirely successful and the promotion of the scheme was hailed on both sides of the Atlantic with great popular enthusiasm, both in Europe and America. Unfortunately, however, this first line never worked smoothly and a month after it had been laid absolutely failed to function. The large sum of money already devoted to the project seemed to be a total



Reverse of the Cyrus W. Field Medal.
(From the original.)

loss, but Mr. Field did not despair of final success. During the period of the Civil War the scheme lay dormant, but in 1865 it was revived and once more an effort was made to lay a cable across the Atlantic which would function in a satisfactory manner. Again the promoters of this great undertaking failed to complete their task and it seemed almost inconceivable that a further attempt should be made in that connection. In the following year, however, a final attempt was made and the cable successfully laid. It would be impossible to overestimate the service rendered to mankind by Cyrus W. Field through the successful accomplishment of this undertaking. From the inception of the enterprise, while turning over a globe in his library, until its successful completion, after a period of twelve years, he had been the heart and soul of the undertaking, and to him the credit was given for its successful conclusion. By a Resolution of Congress approved March

2, 1867, a gold medal was awarded to Mr. Field, the design of which was more ornate and complicated than that of any other medal in this entire series.

The obverse of this medal bears in the center the head of Mr. Field, resting upon a cloud; above, the inscription "Honor And Fame Are The Reward" is divided by a hand placing a laurel wreath upon the head of Mr. Field. Below appear the two ships from which the cable was laid, the Niagara and the Agamemnon, sailing in opposite directions in midocean, one toward a hemisphere inscribed "America," the other toward one inscribed "Europe." Below appears the inscription in two lines "Indomitable Perseverance and Enduring Faith Achieved the Success." The whole is surrounded by an ocean cable. The reverse is inscribed: "By Resolution of the Congress of the United States, March 2, 1867, to Cyrus W. Field of New York for His Foresight, Faith and Persistency in Establishing Telegraphic Communication by Means of the Atlantic Telegraph, Connecting the Old with the New World." To the left is the American shield; to the right a star formed of thirty-one smaller stars; below is represented a terrestrial globe showing America and Europe, surrounded by electric sparks, surmounted by a torch and a caduceus crossed and resting on branches of laurel and oak.

The Historical Collections of the National Museum contain many other original individual medals of award of great historical and numismatic interest, no account of which can be given in a paper of this limited scope. In addition to these individual medals these collections include foreign medals and decorations as well as objects of these types which were awarded in the United States. As typical examples of such collections may be mentioned the medals and decorations awarded to Matthew F. Maury in recognition of his service to the science of navigation; the medals and decorations awarded to Samuel F. B. Morse, in recognition of his invention of the electromagnetic telegraph; the medals and decorations awarded to David Edward Hughes in recognition of his researches in electricity and magnetism, and the exceptionally interesting collection of medals and decorations awarded to Robert E. Peary in recognition of his north polar explorations, 1887-1909.

The medals and decorations of the character already mentioned are supplemented in the National Museum collections by an exceptionally large series of bronze copies of such medals and by an even larger series of bronze commemorative medals issued in the United States and foreign countries. It would obviously be inappropriate to do more than mention these series of medals in the present paper. It gives me, however, great pleasure to invite the individual members of this Association to visit the National Museum for the purpose of inspecting the numismatic collection there exhibited and to assure them that it will afford me much pleasure to extend to them every possible facility for their examination of the collection in question. In conclusion, I wish to thank you for your attention which you have given to my very inadequate presentation of the important subject of this paper.

SAYS U. S. NICKEL IS BEAUTIFUL COIN.

Dr. Gustave Alexander, professor of the University of Vienna, is attending a joint session of the Interstate Post-Graduate Association and the Kansas City Southwest Clinical Society, in session at Kansas City. In an interview with him the Kansas City Star says:

"He says prettier things about Kansas City, and all America, too, for that matter, than almost any visitor we have had from foreign shores for a long time. He likes America's coinage, for instance. He keeps a ready supply of buffalo nickels in his pocket because he believes they are so beautiful. What? You never saw any beauty in a buffalo nickel yourself? Neither did the writer, but he got a fine calling down from Dr. Alexander for that lack of appreciation.

" 'I believe sincerely the American 5-cent piece is the most beautiful coin in the world,' Dr. Alexander says. 'The head of the Indian is perfect and the head of the buffalo is, too. The dimensions are as good as they were on the old Greek coins, which were supposed to have been classics for all time.' "

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MISSOURI.

Missouri was admitted as a State in 1821.

ARROW ROCK.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

1. \$10. C., Indian and white men on river bank, looking at steamboat, yacht and village on opposite bank, 10 each side. R. and L., male portrait, X above and below.

BLOOMINGTON.

Western Bank of Missouri, Branch (Opened in 1860).

BOONVILLE.

Bank of Commerce, Parent Bank (Opened in 1861).

Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

William H. Triggand Company's Bank (Liquidated in 1863).

BRUNSWICK.

Dichy and Blue's Bank (Failed in 1860).

Merchants Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

CAIRO.

Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company.

CANTON.

Bank of Commerce, Branch.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

J. W. Hoke's Bank.

CAPE GIRARD.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

CARTHAGE.

Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, Branch (Opened in 1861).

CHARLESTON.

Union Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

CHILLICOTHE.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

COLUMBUS.

Exchange Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

FAYETTE.**Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.**

2. \$3. C., man breaking flax. R., 3 above. L., female seated, THREE below. (A photographic reproduction.)
3. \$10. Have no description.
4. \$20. C., two females beside money chest, steamboat at left, 20 each side. R., male portrait above, portrait of Jackson below, eagle on a limb in center. L., eagle on a limb, male portrait above, portrait of Martin Van Buren below.
5. \$50. Have no description.

FREDERICKSTOWN.**Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, Branch.****FULTON.**

Western Bank of Missouri, Branch (Opened in 1860. Liquidated in 1864).

6. \$1. C., two men breaking flax, 1 each side. L., female seated holding sheaf and sickle; red and black print.

GALLATIN.**Southern Bank of St. Louis, Branch.****GIRARDEAU.****Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.****GLASGOW.****Exchange Bank of St. Louis, Branch.****J. S. Thomson's Bank.****Western Bank of Missouri, Branch.****Weston F. Birch and Son's Bank.****HANNIBAL.**

Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad Company (Chartered Feb. 16th, 1847).

T. R. Selmes' Bank.**Joshua P. Richards' Bank.****INDEPENDENCE.****Southern Bank of St. Louis, Branch.****Stone, McCoy and Company's Bank.****U. Turner's Bank.****JACKSON.****Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.****JEFFERSON CITY.****Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.****Clony, Crawford and Company's Bank.****KANSAS CITY.****Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, Branch.****Northup and Company's Bank.**

KIRKSVILLE.

Bank of Commerce, Branch.

Bank of St. Louis, Branch.

7. \$1. C., Indians on horseback spearing buffaloes. R, dog and safe, 1 above. L., girl's portrait, 1 above, ONE outlined in red. Buffalo vignette, same as No 5, Vol. 39, page 120, The Numismatist.
8. \$5. C., man carrying bag from mill, horse and colt, two boys on a bridge, eagle and shield below. R, 5 on red die, FIVE below. L., female portrait, Bank of St. Louis above; 5 on upper and lower corners. FIVE in red

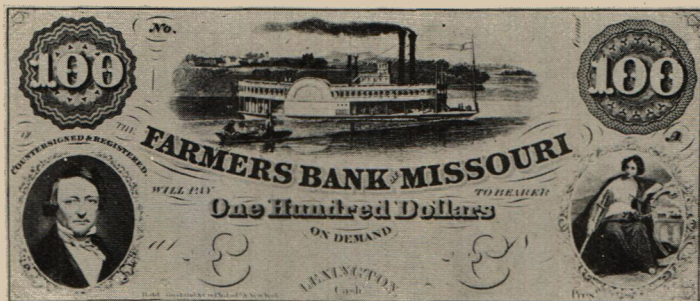
LA GRANGE.

Union Bank.

LEXINGTON.

Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.

Farmers Bank of Missouri, Parent Bank.



No. 15.

9. \$1. C., eagle on a rock, 1 at left. ONE DOLLAR on 1 below, ONE each side. R., female bust, ONE on 1 above. L., corn-husking scene, negroes, wheelbarrow, etc., 1 below.
10. \$2. C., 2 in red, dog and safe at right, TWO 2 TWO on red die below. R., female portrait, TWO above. L., two cows, one lying down, mill and creek, 2 below.
11. \$5. C., two females seated on the ground, sickle and spinning-wheel, cattle and factories. R, portrait of Washington. L., portrait of boy, 5 above.
12. \$10. C., load of cotton drawn by six mules, another load drawn by two oxen, ducks below. R., Indian seated holding battle axe, 10 above. L., male portrait, 10 above, TEN outlined in red lathework.
13. \$20. C., bust of Washington in an oval frame, a farmer seated on the right and a female seated on the left holding a rake. R., female portrait. L., male portrait; 20 on red die on upper corners. Printed in black and red.
14. \$50. C., half-length of two men and a child; an anvil and wheel. R., portrait of a girl with a dove, 50 above. L. female seated holding a sickle and an oval portrait of a girl, FIFTY below.
15. \$100. C., river steamboat, two men on a boat, village on opposite bank of river. R, Justice seated, 100 on a red die above. L., male portrait, 100 on red die above. Farmers Bank of Missouri and C C in red.

LIBERTY.**Farmers Bank of Missouri, Branch.**

16. \$1. C., 1 in red, spread eagle at right, ONE 1 ONE on red die below. R., female portrait, ONE on 1 above. L., wheelbarrow, three colored men and a boy, a man on horseback in corn field, 1 below.

LOUISIANA.**Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.****MILAN.****Union Bank, Branch.****NEOSHO.****Exchange Bank of St. Louis, Branch.****Farmers Bank of Missouri, Branch (Opened in 1861).****NEW MADRID.****Bank of Commerce, Branch.****OSCEOLA.****Merchants Bank of St. Louis, Branch.**

17. \$5. V in red. R., three negroes rolling a large barrel, a negro driving two mules hitched tandem to a dray, steamboat, pig lead, etc., 5 on red die above. L., portrait of a girl, 5 on red die above. 1 Oct. 1859.

PALMYRA.**Bank of the State of Missouri, Branch.****PARIS.****Farmers Bank of Missouri, Branch.****RICHMOND.****Union Bank of St. Louis, Branch.**

18. \$2. C., TWO on a green die. R., Indian with a spear looking at a waterfall, 2 above. L., female standing writing on a tablet, a child at her feet. Black and green print.

ST. CHARLES.**Southern Bank of St. Louis, Branch.**

19. \$5. C., river steamboat. R., female standing meside pedestal, 5 above. L., male portrait, FIVE above, FIVE in red.

ST. GENEVIEVE.**Merchants Bank of St. Louis, Branch.****ST. JOSEPH.****A. Beattie and Company's Bank.****Atchison and St. Josephs, and Weston and Atchison Railroad.****Merchants Bank of St. Josephs.**

20. \$5. Have no description.

Western Bank of Missouri, Parent Bank.

21. \$5. C., three cows standing by a stream, another lying down, and three sheep. R., girl's head, 5 above. L., a female standing in a gateway holding a pail on the fence, 5 above and below.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ENGLAND'S SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS.

The days when reigning monarchs considered it beneath their dignity to issue coins of any baser metal than silver, and when every petty trader struck tokens of his own, are recalled by the discovery at Dartmouth of a coin bearing the date 1663 and the name "Robert Biffen," says a London dispatch to the Paris edition of the New York Herald.

The coin was reported unearthed by a man who was digging near an elm tree in a lane just outside the town.

An official at the Royal Mint said that Robert Biffen was probably a tradesman, and that the coin was a private token which he struck for the convenience of his customers. There is a record of coins bearing the same name and date as the one found at Dartmouth, he said, in Boyne's work on trade tokens.

"These tokens," he explained, "have a place all to themselves in numismatic history. They were issued even in the nineteenth century, but for a brief period of thirty years in the middle of the seventeenth century they held sway all over England. During those years there must have been some 40,000 separate issues. The coin found at Dartmouth must have been issued when the fashion was in full swing.

"This illegal 'money of necessity,' as it has been called," added the official, "was the result of the indifference of the Government of the day. For years before Kings and Parliaments refused to issue any metal baser than silver, yet every year the increasing value of silver tended to decrease the size of the standard silver coin and to increase the need for copper.

"The relative number of tokens issued at various towns gives us some idea of the importance of those towns in the seventeenth century. For example, there were eighty-three traders in Exeter with their own tokens, in High Wycombe thirty-two, in Rotherhithe sixty and in Oundle, Northants (today a tiny village), twenty. On the other hand, Manchester, had only fourteen, Liverpool eleven, Brighton two and Clapham eleven."

A HANDY BOOK FOR COIN COLLECTORS.

"The Rocky Mountain Coin Encyclopedia" is the title of a pocket-size book published by the Adair Book, Stamp and Coin Co., of Denver, Col., compiled by Dr. Holland A. Davis, secretary of the American Philatelic Society. Within its 76 pages is a great amount of information of interest and value particularly to the young collector. While the greater part of the book is taken up with a tabulated list of United States coins, including commemorative issues, private gold, colonial and State issues, there are also lists of encased postage stamps and fractional currency. A feature of the tabulated list of coins is the number of pieces struck of each denomination each year, with their approximate value. Other parts of the book are devoted to a list of numismatic terms in English, with the French and German equivalents; tables giving the United States gold value of foreign coins, and a glossary of numismatic terms.

EXPLORER'S CLUB MEDAL TO DR. NANSEN.

The medal of the Explorer's Club, of New York, has been presented to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, polar explorer, by Lauritz S. Swenson, American Minister, in behalf of the National Geographic Society of America, according to a press dispatch from Oslo, Norway. The presentation was made at a banquet at the American Legation in recognition of Nansen's Arctic achievements.

Falconry and Its Representation on Coins and Medals.

By DR. BUSSO PEUS, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)

In the days when the German, armed with spear, bow and arrow, leading his hunting dog, followed the track of game until he could surprise it in its lair after untold effort, and could make a killing, frequently after a hard tussle, the civilized people of the Far East and the wild son of the prairie, the nomad, already were using the trained bird of prey in order to chase the feathered game of the air on swift horses with little trouble and to attack it in its own element through his tamed ally.

Falconry! A touch of poetry, a touch of romance is today hidden in this word for everyone. Only imagine two pictures: Mounted on a sorrel horse, a lady of the nobility in a costume of the thirteenth century holds a hawk in her gloved left hand. She loosens the hood and chains of the bird, she tosses him into the air, and in his freedom the proud bird soars, pursued



No. 1.

by the delighted gaze of his mistress, who looks forward with keen interest to the result of the battle in the air. And picture to yourself another scene. High mass! The solemn tolling of the bell invites to the cathedral. The Bishop is standing in gorgeous robes before the altar of the Lord. The choir boys in white surplices at his sides waving the incense burners. But on the altar—behold a white Iceland Falcon! The illumination of the candles above him makes his snow-white feathers glitter with a silver sheen, pure and spotless, a symbol of divine purity. He is the favorite of the High Prince of the church. A law of the French kings gave express permission to the lords of the church to place their bird of chase upon the corner of the high altar and, dressed in boots and spurs, to read holy mass. This last picture alone may be sufficient to show what tremendous spell and what distinctive charm Falconry at all times cast upon its devotees.

How respected and important a place Falconry and the cultivation and training of the hawk occupied in past centuries may be explained in a few brief remarks.

On their travels or at festival pageants kings and other high princes let their large Falconry train parade ahead of them, and this usage, even in our days, is occasionally observed at coronation festivities. Falcons were

a most welcome gift for kings and occupied an equal place with jewels and jewelry. In view of the great demand which good Falcons obtained at the courts of princes, very soon an extensive traffic in trained birds was developed, which reached such a stage of excess that high duties were imposed upon their transport and export.

All indications point to the fact that Falconry had its origin in Asia and that from there it was brought over to us. In the fourth century of our era, under the reign of Constantine the Great, it is for the first time that a writer, Firmikus, reports a chase with the Falcon, but this art of the chase did not acquire any significance as yet. For centuries nothing is mentioned in regard to it. Not until the time of the Crusades, which in many respects improved the civilization of the Middle Ages, expanded the horizon of the Western countries and brought the West closer to undreamed of and totally unknown people and countries with their manners and cus-



No. 2-A.



No. 2-B.



No. 2-C.

toms, did Falconry began to have a tremendous rise. The knighthood, the culture-bearing layer of society of that time, became acquainted in the Orient with this new hunting art and readily took to it. We know from the famous work of the German Emperor, Frederick II (1215-1250), "*De Arte Venandi Cum Avibus*" (Treaty on the Art of Hunting with Birds), that the Arabs were far superior in their knowledge of Falconry than any other people and that we owe to them and their writings all the knowledge which contributed to the perfection and the scientific development of this art which now spread with unheard-of celerity over the entire Western country.

No less a personage than Frederick II devoted himself to Falconry with the absolute passion of the amateur and expert. After his return from the fifth Crusade (1229) he called to his court expert Falconers and Falcons from Arabia and other countries and devoted himself with complete abandon to the raising and training of hunting Falcons. Everywhere he took with



No. 3.

him his beloved birds, everyone of whom had its proper name; and on his extensive travels he worried about the care of those which he had left at home, made inquiries about the state of their health and also about the care of those which had been recently caught and were still being trained. His experiences, together with his son, Manfred, he perpetuated in the book we already mentioned, "*De Arte Venandi Cum Avibus*." This book is the first work on the subject of this truly royal sport and to this day has hardly been surpassed. Guided by this book, let us explain in the following the usages of the Falcon Hunt, as they are almost entirely observed today.

The hunting birds were procured by being taken from the eyrie or being caught in flight. Sometimes it was customary to even take the eggs out of the eyrie in order to let them be hatched by tame birds, but the Emperor himself comments on this practice that the birds which had been so hatched were of little value for the hunt. The fledglings (technically called "*eyas*") were taken care of in an artificial nest far from human habitations in order

not to disturb the animals. "The birds had to be fed with fresh, tender meat, free of sinew and fat," writes the Emperor, and the feeding is to be rich and to occur twice daily, in the morning before 3 o'clock and in the evening before sundown. Only the Falconer entrusted with their care is permitted to approach them. When the birds have grown up the sharp claws are cut and, as the expression goes, their eyes are "seeled"; that is, in order to blind them temporarily their eyelids are sewed up. When the Falcon is "seeled" and is resting on the hand, which is protected against the claws by a leather glove, the bird is dressed with the jesses and the bewits, i. e., leather leash and straps, with a small bell. The Emperor speaks of these parts in great detail and from their detailed description it



No. 4.



No. 5.

can be seen that they differ very little from those in use today. Then he gives minute directions how to carry the Falcon on the fist by means of the chain, and after he has set forth the qualifications of a good Falconer he goes into the subject of the training.

After the bird has been so dressed he has to be carried without interruption for the next 24 hours on the fist, without giving him any food. After he is thus tired out he is given a piece of poultry (called "the lure"). These first lessons in training which now take place have the purpose to get the bird accustomed to jump to the fist of the Falconer. After the animal has become used to its master and to the different noises caused by humans and domestic animals, the next step is to begin with the opening of the eyelids and to accustom the bird to remain seated quietly and firmly on the fist



No. 6.

of the Falconer. When this has been successfully accomplished, the trainer can begin with the training proper, that is, with the training for the chase itself.

Of course, it is impossible to carry the bird constantly on the fist. There are two different roosts for him. The block, comparable to an inverted pyramid, on which the animal can rest without striking its tail feathers; and the perch, which also is provided with a protection for the tail feathers, a piece of linen which hangs down and which is also intended to prevent the ensnaring of the chains around the perch. Unfortunately, the imperial author has nothing to say on the subject of the training proper. As the bird during the period of his taming has been used to listen for the whistling of his master and to feed only when mounted on his hand and out of his master's hand, the training proper could, of course, offer no special difficulties, as the natural instinct to chase and kill strange birds could by no means have been lost.

Of all manners of chase with trained birds—and the objects of the chase were rabbits, hares, weasel, ducks, pheasants, partridges, cranes, magpies and heron, in fact, there was hardly an animal of the lower race which could not be hunted with the Falcon—of all these chases, that for the heron and the kite were the most desirable and the most exalted. This alone is called the high chase and alone was considered worthy to carry the proud name of the royal chase. As these birds are not native to all localities, it seldom happens that this chase is carried on exclusively, but in territories where herons are abundant and where a level, unbuilt and open stretch of country offers a wide range to the eye and a free course to the horses, the high chase could develop to particular advantage and could be worked up into a luxury to which the pleasure of no other chase could be compared. In Holland, with its damp, low country and its wide stretches of plains, these conditions were most favorable. So it is not surprising that there in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the chase of the heron was developed to a special plane of refinement and splendor and that this country during the open season (June and July) became the rendezvous and con-course of English, French, German and other Falconers.

Let us describe in the following one of these Dutch Falcon chases briefly in order to give an idea what took place during such a chase. The best time is from 4 o'clock to sundown. The mounted Falconers and trainers assemble at the proper place. After the hunt is assembled the Falcon guard takes his position as lookout to windward at a distance of about 1.5 km., preferably at some elevated point in order, on the one hand, to be easily visible



No. 7.

to the assembled hunt and, on the other hand, in order to get a good view over the whole country. At the same time two mounted Falconers take their birds on their fist and take their place at a distance of several hundred paces in the direction of the habitation of the heron. As soon as the pikeur (the lookout) observes before the wind a heron which seems worth hunting, he puts his horse with the head pointing in the direction of the soaring heron so that the assembly which is considerable distance away can note the direction. Upon this signal everyone cries out: "A la vol! A la vol!" ("To the flight! To the flight!".) Animation immediately takes hold of the hunt. Everybody mounts their horses in order to gain a favorable viewpoint and follows with rapid tension the soaring heron. The huntsmen try to come close to the heron, and if this bird has flown beyond them and has a handicap of several hundred metres in the direction of the nest which it is trying to reach, they take off the hoods of the Falcon and throw them into the air. Now the chase begins and in a very peculiar manner. The Falcons do not immediately rise into the air, but for quite a stretch they fly close to the ground and separate. After they have thus approached the heron, who in the meantime has noticed that he is pursued and has thrown up the fish with which he had filled himself in order to fly higher and more easily, he tries to reach his nest or the shelter of some woods. Now the Falcons mount higher and higher in sweeping circles with an almost incredible speed, for only when they dart down from above (called "trussing") they become dangerous to the large bird. The heron notices that

he is not the equal of his antagonists in celerity and tries to spiral to a greater height (called "taking the air"), but he must see that with his bulk he is not equal to the soaring ability and velocity of his pursuers. Now, strange to say, he turns about to fly toward his adversaries and to bring about a battle. Of course, the hunt follows the flight of the bird on horseback. The Falcons fly in concentric circles (they have already separated) toward the heron, which is spiralling higher and higher. The heron tries to escape, flies hither and yon and the Falcon after him. The chase becomes wilder and more exciting. Now the first Falcon, shooting straight down vertically like an arrow, darts for the heron. He misses. The heron skillfully has side-stepped and his first enemy, through the impetus of his drop, finds himself about 20 metres below him. But here comes the second Falcon. If he also misses, nothing much is lost, for in the meantime his comrade has again reached a considerable altitude, and now comes to powerful blows with his opponent. Attack follows upon attack. Both Falcons claw upon their victim now gradually tiring and the three of them drop down, a fighting, scrambling ball of feathers. Just before the ground is reached the Falcons let go in order not to be hurt when the crash comes. As soon as the heron has fallen to the ground the Falcons make a rush for him in order to prevent his escape. The huntsmen themselves have now reached the place, kill off the heron and feed the Falcons with living pigeons.

A chase of this kind for a large hunting assembly sometimes extended over two months. In that case their Falconry train may have been composed of as many as 45 Falcons, with perhaps 10 trainers. If you reflect



No. 8.

that the annual maintenance of these 45 Falcons required about 4000 kilograms of beef of best quality and about 1200 to 1500 pigeons, you can readily figure out the cost which the maintenance of such a train required.

Now that we have become familiar with the process of a Falcon chase, we can proceed with the representations on the coins and medals which refer to Falcon and Falconry.

The first item is a photograph out of the famous book of Emperor Frederick II, to which we referred, "*De Arte Venandi Cum Avibus*." It is a medieval miniature and shows the enthroned Emperor with the insignia of his rank, and next to him his hunting Falcon seated on a block. (Illustration No. 1.)

As the armorial animal, the Barons of Falkenstein carry the Falcon. A splendid series of Bracteates was issued by Burkhard II (1142-1173), which shows this noble animal with majestic bearing in splendid die work. (Illustrations Nos. 2-A, 2-B, 2-C.)

The Falcon further occurs on medieval coins as seated on the fist of his master. Here he is also represented as an animal trained for the chase. A Denarius of Count Eberhard of Sayn (1139-1176) shows it to us in this manner. (Illustration No. 3.)

Of the numerous other coins of this kind, let us show only two small Denarii of Brandenburg of the thirteenth century: Otto IV (1266-1308). The Margrave is seated on a bench, in his right hand a sword, and on his left fist a Falcon is seated. (Illustration No. 4.)

The following coin shows us that women also indulged in this sport. It is a Denarius of the Margravine of Brandenburg, Agnes, who died in 1334. (Illustration No. 5.)

The coin which we now show is unquestionably the most beautiful medieval monument to Falconry. It is a Bracteate of Gunther V (1167-1220) of Schwarz-

burg-Kafernburg. The picture shows rare animation and evidently is based on the quite individual point of view of the die-cutter. The Count stands before us in armor, his right hand resting on his sword and on his left fist the Falcon. It seems to me that on this Bracteate a very definite moment of the Falcon hunt is represented, namely, the tossing into the air of the Falcon, for the Count is standing with both legs firmly braced against each other and reaches out with his left arm in order to throw his bird into the air. Undoubtedly this coin is one of the most interesting and most instructive of its kind and certainly deserves close study. (Illustration No. 6.)

Of more modern coins there are shown three specimens:

First—The first Falcon Thaler of Margrave Frederick William of Brandenburg-Ansbach (1729-1757). It shows us the Falcon all ready for the chase, for it is carrying the hood with the plume as decoration. Inscription, ELATVS TENDIT IN ALTVM ("Tossed up he strives to great heights"). It has been already explained that the Falcon is dressed in a hood of this kind in order to be protected against excitement and fear. This hood is not removed until just before the Falcon is thrown into the air in order to throw himself upon the bird that is to be hunted. (Illustration No. 7.)

Second—The second Falcon Thaler of the same Prince shows us a scene of the chase. In the foreground is the mounted figure of the Falcon hunter. In the background the mounted Falcon train and high in the air a Falcon battling with a heron. (Illustration No. 8.)

Third—The fight itself is shown us most clearly on the last medal (it is a medal commemorating the Battle of Landen, in Holland, of the year 1693). The heron is attacked by the Falcon and defends itself energetically with its huge beak. (Illustration No. 9.)



No. 9.

I hope that I have succeeded by means of my story, as well as my illustrations, in giving a clear picture, to some extent at least, of a kind of hunting practice which in our days is hardly practiced any more. For decades, in fact for more than a century, there has been no one who has been an expert in this noble art of the chase. It is so much more commendable, therefore, that since a few years there are huntsmen in Germany who occupy themselves zealously with the training of Falcons and with Falconry. And even if it cannot be assumed that they will be successful in rendering Falconry the prestige of past centuries, we may be, nevertheless, permitted to express our pleasure that there are people who strive to bring an attractive variation into the very monotonous practice of hunting with gun and powder.

LINDBERGH RECEIVES HUBBARD GOLD MEDAL.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was presented the Hubbard gold medal of the National Geographic Society by President Coolidge at Washington on November 14. It was awarded in recognition of his "heroic service to the science of aviation by his solitary flight from New York to Paris, May 21-23, 1927." (See THE NUMISMATIST, July, 1927, page 398). J. deL.

The Higley Coppers.

The recent convention of the American Numismatic Association at Hartford, Conn., and the visit to the Granby copper mines had the effect of bringing prominently to the front the copper threepence struck by John Higley at Granby about 1737-1739, supposed to be the earliest copper coins struck in this country. The fact that Higley had struck his coins in the neighborhood of Hartford was considered an incident worthy of consideration and comment throughout the convention, but no effort was made to discuss more than informally the varieties of his coins or the circumstances connected with their issue.

It is not our purpose now to do much more than was done informally at the convention, but the interest lately aroused in these coins makes it seem desirable to reprint at this time some matter which appeared in *THE NUMISMATIST* in the issue of July, 1913.

Until 1913 it was believed that the varieties of the Higley coppers were limited to those given in Crosby's "Early Coins of America." These are as follows:

TYPE 1.

Obverse, Deer standing, facing left. THE VALUE OF THREE PENCE.
Reverse A, Three crowned hammers, CONNECTICUT. 1737. C. VIII, 17, 18.

Two varieties of above obverse, each found with reverse A.

TYPE 2.

Obverse, Deer standing, facing left. VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE. In exergue, III in scroll.

Reverse B, Three crowned hammers. I AM GOOD COPPER. 1737.
Two dies of this reverse, one of which comes with Type 1 obverse, the other with Type 2. C. VIII, 19, 20.

TYPE 3.

Obverse, Deer standing, facing left, crescent above. VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE. In exergue, III in scroll.

Three dies of this obverse. Two of these dies come with reverse B (C. VIII, 21, 22). All three dies with reverse C (C. VIII, 23, 24, 25). Third die also with reverse D.

Reverse C, Broad ax. J CUT MY WAY THROUGH. 1739.

Obverse, Same as Type 3, third die.

Reverse D, Broad ax. J CUT MY WAY THROUGH. 1739. With above obverse only. (C. VIII, 26.)

WOOD DIE.

The variety discovered by Mr. Wood was not, of course, in Crosby.

Obverse, THE WHEEL GOES ROUND. With reverse C.

The Higley series embraces eleven varieties.

In 1913 a Higley copper with an entirely new obverse was discovered by Howland Wood, Curator of the American Numismatic Society, New York City. It came to him among a lot of other old coppers. It is illustrated here. The center has a wheel, with the inscription, THE WHEEL GOES ROUND. The reverse of this piece is the undated broadax type.

It would be interesting to learn, if possible, the order in which these pieces were struck. In a short paper read at the Hartford Convention, prepared by N. Penn Bugbee, it was stated that objection was made by some to receiving Higley's coppers at their stated value of threepence, whereupon he promptly altered the inscription to VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE. As all pieces known prior to 1913 contained this inscription, it would seem that the piece found by Mr. Wood was an earlier issue, although this piece does not contain the value, while most of the other varieties do.

It would also be interesting to learn the significance of the various designs used—the deer, the three crowned hammers, the broadax and the wheel. As Higley was reputed to be a blacksmith, the three crowned ham-

mers and the wheel may have been used as emblematic of his business. But this does not account for the broadax and the deer. The inscription on the wheel piece, "The Wheele Goes Round," suggests that Higley may have operated a game of chance in his establishment.

The following matter is reprinted from the July, 1913, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, at the time Mr. Wood discovered the additional variety. The address of Mr. Mitchelson at a meeting of the New York Numismatic Club will also be found interesting at this time, as it throws considerable light on the entire subject:



Variety of Higley Copper discovered by Mr. Wood in 1913.

A New Variety of the Higley Coppers.

The above illustration represents an entirely new discovery in the Colonial series, being a variety of the well-known Higley series of coppers that has never been mentioned or known of until a short time ago, when it came into the possession of Mr. Howland Wood among a lot of old coppers. It was covered with dirt and verdigris to such an extent that its character was not suspected until it had been thoroughly cleaned.

The reverse of this interesting coin bears the same device as Crosby's Type No. 3, Reverse C., which is illustrated on Plate VIII of his work on the "Early Coins of America," and bears the number of 24. This is the broadax device, with the motto "I CUT MY WAY THROUGH." This reverse goes with the undated variety of the Higley pieces, which has the deer obverse, in contrast to the varieties bearing dates, respectively, 1737 and 1739.

This would seem to show that the new variety was struck about the same time as No. 24. The curious obverse of the new variety, however, is entirely different in design from that of the other pieces of the series, although its quaintness of inscription clearly indicates the same origin. "THE WHEEL GOES ROUND," with the wheel as the central device, is exactly of the same workmanship as the Higleys shownig the deer, and the letters and index hand are undoubtedly from the same punches.

Apropos of the discovery of this new variety of the Higley series, it no doubt will be of interest to the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* to read an address upon the subject of the Higley coppers which was delivered before the New York Numismatic Club by the late Mr. Joseph C. Mitchelson, of Tarriffville, Conn., in 1910, and which was printed in *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* of June of that year. The address possesses particular interest for the reason that Mr. Mitchelson lived within sight of the famous copper mines for many years. The address was as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: At the last meeting of our club I was asked by the entertainment committee to read a paper on the Higley Copper Coinage. Now, as you all know, I have made no practice of preparing papers on numismatic subjects, but as I have lived within a short distance of the place where those pieces were made, off and on, for my whole life, the mines being within sight of my home, I have consented to give the members here all the information that has come my way.

"Being interested in the subject probably more than anyone else on account of these coins having been made in my own town, I have made inquiries from all the old residents in that section of the country in the hope of being able to add something to the very little that is known regarding

them. I have really devoted a lot of my time to the subject ever since I was a boy.

"The terms of Simsbury Mines and Granby Mines are apt to be confusing to the average person, and it may be well to state here just why the two terms were used. The township of Simsbury originally embraced all the territory within the present limits of Simsbury, Granby, East Granby, and Canton. Granby was made a separate township fifty years after the coppers were made and since then has been divided again.

"While the Higley coppers are now often referred to as Granby coppers, still this is a modern term, as the coins really were Simsbury coppers, as the townships of Granby and East Granby were created many years after the coppers were made, the mines now being located in East Granby.

"Where the Higley mines are located is on the west side of the range known as Turkey Hills, which is now in East Granby. Among the early settlers this section was considered as waste lands, and was held in common by the inhabitants of the township. It was here that they used to hunt deer and turkey and beaver. The land was very mountainous, at the bottom being large swamps, which since have been drained. Nearby was a large pond. It is probable that hunters for game originally discovered the mines. This hill is the highest in the settlements and the mines run underneath for fully a half mile.

"Several companies were organized at different times to work the copper mines. The first was composed of local land owners, and that was followed by companies from London, Holland, Boston, New York and other places. The working of the mines was never very profitable, two vessels of the early companies loaded with ore having been lost, one captured by the French, and the other sunk. These losses were due to the mine owners being compelled to send the ore to England to be smelted.

"The copper is found only in streaks here and there through the rocks. There is a great deal of this ore at the present time, but the mines have not been worked since 1833, although experiments have been made within a few years, and a carload of ore was taken from there two years ago. Whether the working of the mines with modern processes would be profitable at the present time I do not know.

"Dr. Ensign of Tariffville, Conn., who was a noted doctor in his day and the leading physician of Simsbury and a collector of curios, got a piece of pure smelted copper from some one connected with the mines, from which it was said the Higley coppers were made. This specimen has been in the possession of the family for years and was given me by his son, Mr. Charles A. Ensign, of Simsbury.

"For a long time it was customary to send prisoners of the State to work the Simsbury mines, and in 1773 it was made a State Prison by the Legislature, and was called Newgate. When the Revolution took place the prison was used to hold English Loyalists, and Washington sent prisoners there from Cambridge. It is supposed that this bowl and spoon were used for porridge by the prisoners at Newgate Prison.

"The reason Higley made the coppers was probably not so much to provide a currency that would be acceptable at a nearby tavern (as has been stated by one historian), but rather to fill a need for coin of small denomination among the colonists. At that time there was very little coin in circulation, as one can understand from this extract on 'Currency and Banking in Connecticut,' written by Joseph G. Woodford, which I am sure is interesting enough to read. * * *

"It is always interesting to numismatists to know something about the man who has made a rare coin, but I regret that very little is known about the history of John Higley. But there is one thing certain, and that is we know enough to show that he was a man of means and a great deal of ability, and was anything rather than the drunken blacksmith that he has been at times represented to be.

"John Higley, Jr., from all that can be learned, was born in March, 1673. His father, John Higley, settled in Simsbury in 1683, John being 10 years old at the time. His father was a great politician, and was elected to the Connecticut Legislature in 1691, serving for a good many years. In 1704 he had the title of captain attached to his name, he belonging to the Home Guards, which had been formed for protection against the Indians.

"Upon referring to the list of representatives from the town of Simsbury to the General Assembly of 1709, we also find the name of John Higley, which would make it appear that the son had also become a representative of Simsbury, each township being allowed two representatives. John Higley, Jr., also served in the Assembly until 1711, and after a lapse of a good many years we again find his name among the representatives of 1731, which was only a few years before he commenced to make the coppers that have made his name so well known.

"The Higleys were one of the most important families in Connecticut. In 1695 Higley, Sr., was the largest taxpayer, having become the wealthiest man in the colony. His daughter, Hannah, the sister of John Higley, Jr., was the mother of the first Governor Trumbull of Connecticut.

"From 1731 we hear nothing about Higley in particular until he began to make coppers on his own account in 1737. He had been interested in the copper mines with the different companies from 1709, or from the time when copper was first discovered. The exact time copper was first found is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been about 1700. In 1707 a company was organized to work the mines, composed of local land owners, among whom it is natural to suppose was John Higley, his home being the nearest to the mines of any in the settlement, and as he was one of the leaders of the community.

"A very interesting fact in connection with the working of the copper mines is that it was agreed by the owners to pay the sum of ten shillings on each ton of copper produced by them, a part of which was devoted to the support of the school of Simsbury and Yale College.

"It may strike the average person as somewhat peculiar that John Higley is nowadays always referred to as a blacksmith, when we know it to be a fact that he was the son of the most prosperous man in the colony, as it is natural to think that he shared in the wealth of his father. But in those days, no matter how prominent a man may have been, or how much he was worth, he was found to pursue some one of the trades. As a matter of fact, the early colonists were made up of mechanics—blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, shoemakers, etc.

"The exact time the Higley coppers were first made is not known for a certain reason. The matter was intentionally kept a secret. The colonists had no right to smelt their ore, which was usually taken from the mines in saddlebags and boats to Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, where it was placed aboard sailing vessels and sent to England to be smelted, although sailing vessels could have come up to Windsor, about ten miles from the mines.

"Certain authorities state that Higley was regarded as a counterfeiter. This probably was not on account of his having made counterfeits of the current coin, but rather his private copper threepences, which, proving beyond a doubt that he had smelted the ore, in all likelihood was what had gained for him the name of a counterfeiter. But careful research of all the existing records fails to show that he was ever prosecuted on such a charge.

"The home of Higley was situated about a half mile from the mines, as shown by the map of Simsbury of 1730, which is in the State Library at Hartford, under the charge of Mr. George S. Godard, who would be glad at any time to show it to anyone taking an interest in it. The foundation walls of the old home are still standing, as is also the foundation of the chimney, which occupied about two-thirds of the cellar.

"There are no descendants of the family by the name of Higley within the present limits of the town of Simsbury, as far as I know, but there are some in the town of Canton, which is a part of the original Simsbury.

"I have known every inhabitant of the town of Simsbury, within three miles of the mines, from early childhood up to the time I was 21, but I never met a single person who knew anything about the Higley coppers, with one exception, Eno Viets, who lived near the mines, and was a prosperous farmer. A few years ago he was to buy one of the coppers from a man in Suffield for something like \$20 or \$25, but the owner changed his mind about selling. A lawsuit took place, which cost Viets about \$100, and he did not get the coin after all.

"This was the only Higley copper I ever heard of in that part of the country when I was a young man, with the exception of the one in the Athenaeum at Hartford."

Addenda to List of United States Half Dimes

PUBLISHED IN THE AUGUST ISSUE OF THE NUMISMATIST.

In order to make this list as near complete as possible in the volume for 1927, below are listed all additional varieties discovered since publication of the original list in the August issue:

1829.

No. 6—Small, wide 5 C, distant from stem, with tip of C extending beyond stem. Final A of AMERICA distant from arrowhead. Each arrowhead touches shaft of arrow above. In UNITED the N and I are well spaced but I and T touch at top. The I of PLURIBUS is directly beneath the space between A and second T of STATES, while on numbers 4 and 5 it is under the A. The 5 of 5 C has a very short, thick top bar. Extremely rare.

1833.

No. 7—"Oversize." Type of regular issue, but measures 17.5 mm., while our regular issue measures but 16 mm. Its weight is midway between our regular issue half dime and a dime of 1833, which measures 19 mm. All figures and letters larger than on regular issue, being in harmony with its size, even to the milling, which is wider spaced. The 8 of date leans to right. Stem end and tip of C are even. Each arrowhead touches shaft of arrow above. Final A of AMERICA close to arrowhead. Scroll starts between T and E of UNITED. Probably unique.

1837.

No. 5½—Liberty seated. Curved date as No. 5, but date shows no signs of recutting. Short break from Liberty's foot to extreme edge. Another extends a short distance into right field from milling between cap and foot. A third connects rim to pole through cap, while the last runs through drapery left of shield from rim to L of LIBERTY. All lettering on reverse is thicker than on No. 5. Extremely rare.

No. 5¾—Straight date as No. 6, except perfect reverse die used. There is a rim break from near foot up to about half way to cap on both this number and No. 6.

No. 6½—Straight date as No. 6, but without break on right rim. Heavy break from knee to about half way to foot. Imperfections in right field close to and parallel with arm, also between arm and pole parallel with arm. Pole is very thin beneath hand. On reverse faint cracks connect first A of AMERICA and R to rim above. Extremely rare.

1838.

No. 2½—Same type as No. 1, but struck with badly scaled dies, which almost obliterates the beading on both obverse and reverse. Stars faint. Outlines of Liberty very irregular. Ground has double outline, nearly merging with date. Another follows arm on shield from wrist to elbow. Line drawn from hand holding staff to shoulder and another from same hand to lowest point of cap. Faint outlines under each figure of date. On reverse a faint crack runs from rim, through wreath to H of HALF, between D of UNITED and S of STATES. A heavy break connects right top of first A of AMERICA to rim above and another the C to rim. Extremely rare.

No. 2¾—Same type as No. 1, except there is a rim break on lower right obverse rim from just below foot to about half way to cap (as on No. 6 of 1837), but not as heavy a break. Suction marks show plainly on reverse. Extremely rare.

1853.

No. 4½—Same as No. 4, but on reverse a crack connects wreath at top. Very rare.

No. 4¾—As No. 4, but a heavy break connects the tops of U and N of UNITED to rim at left of U. Extremely rare.

1860.

No. 2½—Similar to No. 2 but obverse die has cracked from last T of STATES through head to cap. On the reverse both ribbon ends touch wreath and acorn touches the beading. Extremely rare.

1871.

No. 2½—Similar to No. 2, but 1 and 8 of date touch at base and 7 and 1 touch at top. In numbers 1 and 2 these figures are close but do not touch. Extremely rare.

Note—No. 7 of 1833 is in the collection of F. D. Langenheim, of Philadelphia, and Nos. 6½ of 1837 and 2½ of 1838 are in the collection of Geo. R. Ross, of Lebanon, Pa. The others are in the collection of the writer.

WILL W. NEIL.

Baldwin City, Kansas, Nov. 8, 1927.

THE LAW REGARDING ILLUSTRATIONS OF COINS.

For the information of our readers generally, and particularly those who have written asking for information, we reprint from THE NUMISMATIST of April, 1912, the law concerning the use of illustrations of United States and foreign coins. We believe this is the latest legislation on the subject.

(Public No. 83—S. 4651.)

An Act to amend section one hundred and seventy-one of the penal laws of the United States, approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one hundred and seventy-one of the penal laws of the United States, approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 171. Whoever within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or shall bring therein from any foreign country, or shall have in possession with intent to sell, give away, or in any other manner use the same, any business or professional card, notice, placard, token, device, print, or impression, or any other thing whatsoever, in the likeness or similitude as to design, color or the inscription thereon of any of the coins of the United States or of any foreign country that have been or hereafter may be issued as money, either under the authority of the United States or under the authority of any foreign Government, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars. But nothing in this section shall be construed to forbid or prevent the printing and publishing of illustrations of coins and medals or the making of the necessary plates for the same to be used in illustrating numismatic and historical books and journals and school arithmetics and the circulars of legitimate publishers and dealers in the same."

Approved, February 15, 1912.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE NUMISMATIST for December, 1902, contained the following articles: "Unusual Numismatic Specimens," by Dr. B. P. Wright; "Mint Marks"; "Some English Porcelain Tokens"; "Medals for Service in South Africa"; "Roosevelt on the Medals"; "The Seeming Indifference of Many Public Institutions in the Care and Display of Curios," by Farran Zerbe. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of 11 applicants for membership. In his monthly chat the editor says: "Several correspondents take exception to the statement in our last issue by Mr. Frey that the 1893 edition of the Copper Catalog was published by Mr. J. W. Scott. The work was edited by Mr. Lyman H. Low, as stated, but the publishers were the Scott Stamp and Coin Company (Calman & Collin). This firm bought out Mr. Scott somewhere about 1884."

THE NUMISMATIST

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

SPELLING ON MEDAL DEFENDED.

The spelling of the word "sesqui-centennial" with a single "n" on the recent Kingston, N. Y., medal, mention of which was made in our September issue and which was illustrated in the October number, is warmly defended by Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, of that city, who was chairman of the committee having the celebration in charge. In one of the Kingston papers Judge Clearwater is quoted as saying:

"The criticism is an unjust one. The critics are evidently unfamiliar with the rules laid down some years ago by the compilers of the new Oxford English dictionary. These rules recommended the elimination of the second of two conjoining consonants, where such elimination does not change the meaning of the word of its symbolical significance. Because of the exigen-

cies of space the retention of the second "n" would have precluded the appearance upon the medal of the name of our city.

"Pressure was brought to bear on me from many quarters to use the longer spelling. But as the oldest continuous resident of Kingston, I insisted upon the form used. Two thousand years from now this medal will bear witness to the fact that Kingston was the first capital of New York State. Let the critics brush up on their scholarship. I may be dead, but if so, like the Irishman, I am not conscious of the fact."

Criticism of the spelling appeared in the daily press the day following the distribution of the medals. Judge Clearwater's explanation that the spelling as it appeared on the medal was intentional and that authority for the use of only one "n" is found in the new Oxford English Dictionary will relieve those connected with the designing of the medal from any criticism.

But why the spelling of this word, or any other word, as authorized by the Oxford English Dictionary should be preferred to the spelling authorized by several standard dictionaries of this country has not been explained. The use of two "n's" in the word is general in this country and is authorized by all dictionaries accepted as authorities on spelling.

In connection with the illustration of this medal which appeared in the November issue, the secretary of Judge Clearwater has written to Mr. J. deLagerberg, East Orange, N. J., under date of November 8, as follows:

"I am requested by Judge Clearwater to acknowledge the receipt of and to thank you for the copy of THE NUMISMATIST of November, and to say that the article on the Sesqui-Centennial medal would seem to contain two errors.

"First—It states that you furnished a specimen, which is illustrated. The Judge had the impression that he furnished it.

"Second—The article states that the medal will be sent to museums, schools and historical societies throughout the State. There is no intention of distributing the medal to schools and historical societies. Distribution will be confined to museums and universities.

"The erroneous information to which I allude has led to the receipt by the Judge of letters from five different historical societies and two high schools requesting copies of the medal, and doubtless these are but a prelude to others of the same character."

NEW COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE OF POLISH GOLD COINS.

Mr. Julius Gutttag, New York City, recently received a set of gold coins of the Polish Republic of the date 1925, but probably put in circulation later, consisting of 10 and 20 zloty, of the same general design, one specimen of which is illustrated here.



The obverse shows the head of King Boleslaus I the Great, who ruled Poland from 992 to 1025, so that the issue apparently commemorates the 900th anniversary of his death. This is the ruler who raised Poland from a small principality to a great power and established Christianity as the state religion through the founding of the Archbishopric of Gnesen. This king, by his conquests, expanded Poland to the east, north and west—expanded it to the Baltic Sea on the north, annexed parts of Pomerania, Saxony, and Silesia from Germany, after the German Emperor Otto III had crowned him king, and in the easterly direction he conquered Kiew from Russia. At his death, in 1025, he left Poland one of the mightiest states in Europe, reaching from the River Bug to the Elbe and from the Danube to the Baltic, and holding also the overlordship over Russia.

It is rumored that the same set also includes higher values, but our information on this point is not positive.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS.

Beginning January 1, 1928, the date for closing our advertising forms will be the 15th instead of the 20th of the month. This change is necessary if the magazine is to be issued the first of the month.

For some time there has been a tendency with the greater part of our advertisers to hold back their copy until the 18th to the 20th of the month. In not a few cases copy is sent from the 20th to the 25th, with the expectation that we will be able to get it in the following month's issue. In such cases we try to accommodate the advertiser, even though it means a delay in the issue of the magazine.

We believe that in nearly every case the advertiser can have his copy with us by the 15th of the month as easily as by the 20th, and this change of closing date will enable us to have the magazine placed in the mails by the first of the month.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE.

The second medal struck by this society for 1926 has been distributed to its members.



The designs are by the sculptor, Mr. H. P. Turin, and it commemorates the 500th anniversary of St. Francis Assisi. The reverse shows the monk feeding the pigeons. It is struck in dark bronze and measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. (See THE NUMISMATIST, March, 1927, page 156.) J. deL.

BANK OF CHARLESTON REDEEMS OBSOLETE NOTES.

The following is from a newspaper clipping recently sent to this office. We publish it for what it is worth and do not vouch for the truth of it:

If you have a \$7 bill issued by the Bank of Charleston, it is still good. All the various odd denominations of currency issued by Southern banks in the wild-cat days of banking are unheard of now. A \$3, \$4 or \$8 bill is no good except to the collector of curiosities, unless it originated with the Bank of Charleston. That institution, now the South Carolina National Bank, assumed all its obligations when the National Banking act was passed in 1872. To this day it redeems notes issued as far back as its founding in 1838.

The Charleston News and Courier reports that in the last few years few of the old notes have been brought in. Some have come from Europe, and occasionally a few are found among the effects of an old-timer at his death. Since 1921 only five notes have been sent in for redemption. One was an \$8 bill, sent in a couple of years ago. The bank has no special fund for taking care of these notes, so they are charged up to profit and loss. It is unlikely that there are enough of them to cause a run on the bank.

A LETTER FROM A NEW MEMBER.

General Secretary Wilson has received the following letter from H. H. Hartman, City Clerk, Frankfort, Kan., who has recently become a member of the A. N. A.:

"I have just finished reading the proceedings of the A. N. A. convention at Hartford in *THE NUMISMATIST*, and the reports were so complete and interesting that I almost feel as though I had been there in person. I am now looking earnestly forward to the future numbers of *THE NUMISMATIST* which will contain the interesting papers read to your fortunate members during the various sessions.

"I believe that every action of the convention will receive the hearty endorsement of all the members of the A. N. A. I think the \$1 penalty on the subscription of *THE NUMISMATIST* will help boost the slow ones along—it's worth \$3, anyway. The refusal to republish the first six volumes of *THE NUMISMATIST* is also O. K. The few who possess these early numbers are entitled to enviable possession. My favorite coins are United States dimes and I have never yet been able to afford that rarest of rare ones, the 1804, but some day I hope to possess one. After I get it I'd be pretty sore if the mint made enough of them to supply everyone, and I suppose the boys feel the same way about their rare numbers of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

"But I didn't intend to take up your valuable time just rattling along in this fashion. As you know, I am just a new member of the Association—and not so very long addicted to the fascinating hobby of collecting coins—but I just wanted to let you know that the efforts of yourself and the rest of the officials are appreciated.

"My occupation is such that it is impossible for me to attend the conventions, especially when they are held so far away, but some day I hope to be able to jot my name down on the list of 'those present.'"

WANTS INFORMATION ON DIES FOR ANCIENT COINS.

Being a collector and member of the A. N. A. for some years, I take this time to write to you offering a suggestion for an article to appear in *THE NUMISMATIST*, which I believe would be interesting and enlightening to its readers. Some member versed in the history of coinage prior to the Middle Ages might write the article, which would describe the use of dies for coins, etc., the material made of, the power used and the ultimate end or disposition of them.

Personally, I have never seen a die of any description used for making ancient coins, nor have I known of one being offered for sale, or seen one in any museum. Therefore arises my curiosity as to their metallic substance and disposition.

WESLEY H. HAYES.

53 Franklin St., Bloomfield, N. J.

WORK ON HABITANT TOKENS IN A. N. A. LIBRARY.

Dr. E. G. Courteau, of St. Jacques, Que., Canada, writes that he has sent to the A. N. A. Library a copy of his recent book, "The Habitant Tokens of Lower Canada (Province of Quebec)."

The work consists of an introduction, followed by detailed descriptions of the different varieties of the pennies and halfpennies of the four banks which issued the tokens. There are also synoptical tables of the different varieties.

MESSRS. SPINK & SON ANNOUNCE CHANGE OF LOCATION.

The numismatic department of Spink & Son, Ltd., for 35 years at 16, 17, 18 Piccadilly, London, has been transferred to 5, 6, 7 King Street, St. James's, S. W. 1, London, according to an announcement by the firm. Concentration of the varied activities of the firm is the reason given for the change of location.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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 FLETCHER, L. L.—England—Tupwood, Caterham Valley, Surrey, England.
 GODARD, GEORGE S.—Connecticut—State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 GONZALES, J. J.—Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama—645 Jackson St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
 HANLEY, A. L.—Maine—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.
 HOARE, E. A.—Michigan—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
 HERZ, C. O.—Nevada—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.
 KOHLER, RUD.—New York—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 LARDNER, FOSTER—Rhode Island—320 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
 LEES, JUDGE W. A. D.—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba—Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.
 LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
 LAWLESS, ELMER—Illinois—2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 MEHL, B. MAX—Texas, Arizona—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
 MOELLERING, C. E.—Indiana—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 PEREZ, GILBERT S.—Philippine Islands—Care Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.
 RENAUD, L. A.—Quebec—53 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
 REID, R. L.—British Columbia—1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 SCHIRMER, G.—Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming—1350 Franklin St., Denver, Col.
 SNOW, JOHN H.—Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas—3716 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 SPEER, W. B.—Tennessee, Kentucky—203-204 American Trust Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 THORSON, N. T.—Nebraska, Kansas—Omaha, Neb.
 WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to Be Admitted December 1, 1927.

- 3238 R. C. Lees, Monroeville, Ala.
 3239 Russell W. Stehfest, 2103 Bewick Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 3240 Otto Oddehon, P. O. Box 681, Kansas City, Mo.
 3241 H. M. Jobes, Pittsburg, Ohio.
 3242 John E. Church, 43 Adelaide Avenue, Providence, R. I.
 3243 William C. Thornton, 1240 Arlington Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
 3244 Dr. D. L. Ransom, 1111 Broadway Arcade Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
 3245 Harry E. De Vore, 2425 Burnside Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
 3246 Edward R. Austin, 318 Rugby Street, Providence, R. I.
 3247 Dr. Charles T. La Moure, Supt. State Training School, Mansfield, Conn.
 3248 C. E. Noland, 721 Ashland Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3249 J. Hunt Deacon, Numismatic Section, Art Gallery, Adelaide, South Australia.
 3250 William H. Keller, Haulani Place, Hilo, Hawaii.
 3251 Buffalo Numismatic Association, Edward A. Gilroy, President, 611 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 3252 Percy E. Wickes, 53 Heath Street, Hartford, Conn.
 3253 Henry Hunt, 114 Wabash Street, W. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to November 10, 1927. If no objections are received prior to January 1, 1927, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the January issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
William F. Paul (General), 448 Washington Street, Portland, Ore.	George A. Pipes Harry T. Wilson
Wilbert W. Bishoff (General), 321 South Oak Street, Ottawa, Kan.	Lewis Brodstone Harry T. Wilson
John Mayfield (General), 186 Orchard Street, New York, N. Y.	F. A. Livingston Julius Gutttag
John D. Tingle (General), 78 South Judson Street, Gloversville, N. Y.	William A. Gaede Harry T. Wilson
Deo Edwards (United States Coins), Electric Hotel, Oregon City, Ore.	George A. Pipes Harry T. Wilson
Gordon G. Sims (Early European), 147 Kimball Apts., Salt Lake City, Utah	Norman Shultz Harry T. Wilson
Lyson E. Porter (General), 615 Pearl Street, Berlin, Wis.	Morris Zalk Harry T. Wilson
Joseph W. Reno (U. S. Commemorative Half Dollars), 4130 West 25th Place, Chicago, Ill.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
B. K. Rose (U. S. Silver Dollars), 245 Scott Street, Warren, Ohio	Al. Bert C. Smith Harry T. Wilson
Glenn G. Bertels (Half Cents, Small Coins and Paper Money), 955 North Bradley Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra

With much regret I announce the death of our District Secretary, Mr. Charles C. Cheek, who passed away Saturday, November the 5th, 1927. The A. N. A. has lost a valuable member of our organization.

Changes of Address.

- S. Wharton Haney, from 6035 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to 301 North Manoa Road, Upper Darby P. O., Pa.
 Joseph F. Driscoll, from 91 State Street, Albany, N. Y., to 740 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
 Harry W. Rapp, from 822 Bethune Avenue, West, Detroit, Mich., to 1515 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Byron H. Burns, from P. O. Box 216, Cincinnati, Ohio, to 420 Commercial Square, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. A. McGlamery, from 1419 McKell Street, Dallas, Texas, to 4221 San Jacinto Street, Dallas, Texas.

Lester L. Lodge, from 2633 West Buena Vista Avenue, Detroit, Mich., to 5766 Lincoln Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Leonidas Westervelt, from 7 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y., to 43 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Rev. Edward R. Kelley, from 724 Olive Avenue, Coronado, Calif., to Cardiff, Calif.

Frank B. Ruwwe, from P. O. Box 101, Eagle Lake, Texas, to P. O. Box 479, Houston, Texas.

Rev. F. Ries, from 159 Key Avenue, Elm Grove, W. Va., to Holy Family Rectory, Richwood, W. Va.

J. deLagerberg, from P. O. Box 42, Shoreham, L. I., N. Y., to 240 Midland Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

J. J. Gonzales, District Secretary, from 88 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta, Ga., to 645 Jackson Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

W. B. Speer, District Secretary, from 812 Power Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn., to 203-204 American Trust Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

David S. English, from 717 Haddon Avenue, Collingswood, N. J., to 363 Riverdale Drive, Glendale, Calif.

Meyer Mansbach, from 34 Hazlewood Avenue, Detroit, Mich., to 660 Hazlewood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Karl B. Diehl, from P. O. Box 104, Tonopah, Nev., to 257 North Sierra Street, Care of Travelers Hotel, Reno, Nev.

Lloyd D. Frutchey, Jr., from Mount Gilead, N. C., to 1031 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT MARKUS.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association—Greetings:

We have left for the Pacific Coast, to return in the springtime by way of the Southland, with the birds.

We call this a "numismatic-pleasure" journey, as we will endeavor to meet all Western members available along the route, to keep up interest in our beloved science, and try to interest more far-away members to visit with us at our annual conventions.

All mail is to be sent to Davenport, Iowa, and it will follow us daily around the circle.

If any member has anything on his mind that is beneficial to the A. N. A., please write and elaborate on it and it will be appreciated.

If you have anything on your chest that is for our mutual good, cough it up and have it made an issue at our next convention, which will be held at Rochester, N. Y.

Spirited discussions are the life of our annual conventions, where matters may be freely discussed and a good and sound conclusion arrived at, to the ultimate good of our Association.

I predict the Rochester Convention will be one of the finest ever held and the attendance much greater than the average, as several subjects will be brought up vital to our future welfare as an Association.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES MARKUS.

Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 16, 1927.

President A. N. A.

HARTFORD CONVENTION BADGES.

General Secretary Wilson announces that all the Hartford Convention badges with ribbon have been sold. He still has a few medals, without hole, for sale at 50 cents each.

To The Members Of The American Numismatic Association.

THIS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AN OFFICIAL NOTICE TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE A. N. A.

At the Convention of the American Numismatic Association held in Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927, the following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

Amend Article 6, Section 4, which reads as follows:

"The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be \$2.00 per year, payable in advance."

to read as follows:

"The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. If not paid in advance the price shall be \$3.00 per year. If paid within three months of expiration of subscription it shall be considered as paid in advance."

This amendment is now in effect and will apply particularly to renewals for 1928 and future years. All subscriptions of members of the A. N. A. for 1927 expire December 31, 1927.

All renewals for 1928 should be paid before April 1. If paid before that date, according to the amendment, the subscription price will be \$2.00. If not paid until April 1 or after that date, the subscription price will be \$3.00, and members paying the latter price will be entitled to receive all back numbers to which they are entitled, postage prepaid.

Subscribers who are not members of the A. N. A. are not affected by the above amendment.

Obituary.

CHARLES CHEEK.

Charles Cheek, of Sanford, N. C., a member of the A. N. A. and for two years District Secretary for North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, died at his home on November 5 after an illness of three days. He was 48 years of age and was a prominent business man of Sanford. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter. Funeral services were held at the First Baptist Church, Sanford, on Sunday.

HOW MANY U. S. COINS WITHOUT A DATE?

Recently I found a one-cent Lincoln coin without a date. On the side of the coin and the place where the date always appears is only a mark instead. I think in striking this particular coin there was a small particle of metal lodged between the die and the coin, which caused the impression to impart the condition I observe.

J. F. WACEK.

Humboldt, Nebr.

Information has been received that spurious coins are in circulation in Denmark, particularly one and two kronas. The coins are well imitated, but contain a great deal of lead.—Free trans. by J. deL.

American Numismatic Society.

A regular meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at the Museum of the Society on November 12, 1927, President Newell presiding.

Present: Messrs. Smith, Beatty, Weil, Pell, Gillingham, Belden, Wood, Newell, Noe, Herrick, Schmuck, Borodin, Schulman, and Spicer-Simpson.

A motion to omit the reading the minutes of the April meeting, which had been printed in THE NUMISMATIST, was carried.

Report of the Secretary.

Mr. President, Members of the American Numismatic Society: Since the April Meeting the chief event of importance has been the redecoration of the interior of our Museum. More than half of the expense of this redecoration has been met by gifts from two of the members of the Council. The work involved a great deal of moving of furniture and prevented the accomplishment of much else for the three weeks it was in progress. The cost was considerably less than when it was done in 1915. The vast improvement will hardly need comment from me.

Although the recent additions to our membership are gratifying in their number, the toll taken by death has been unusually heavy. Professor E. B. Titchener, of Cornell University, had endeared himself to those of us who had met him here. His interest was in Mohammedan coins.

Charles F. Rand was a prominent mining engineer, and his association with a number of leading engineering societies resulted in the medals that were given by them being of good design.

To Mr. Ferriss P. Merritt we owe the inception of our Library Fund as well as a warm interest in the welfare of our Society.

Mr. Henry Russell Wray, Mr. John Edward Poillon, Mr. John M. Whiton, and Mr. M. L. Morgenthau have shown their interest again and again.

The additions to our roll total 15, which is to be increased by one reinstatement.

Mention should also be made to the addition to the roll of our Honorary Fellows of the name of Professor M. Rostovtzeff, of Yale University. Professor Rostovtzeff is one of the most prominent of the Russian archaeologists living, and his work is noteworthy for the attention therein given to numismatic facts.

With regard to publications, mention should be made of the issue of Mr. Belden's work on Indian Peace Medals. It is gratifying to report that its sale to members at a reduction from the regular price resulted in a sale which, together with contributions from members of the Council, enabled us to meet the entire cost of publication. Of Numismatic Notes and Monographs, three are in the press and two of them should be ready for mailing before the end of this month. In addition, we are able to announce "The Anonymous Byzantine Bronze Issues," by Professor A. R. Bellinger, of Yale, and Mr. Gillingham's work on "French-Colonial Decorations." Two others, much longer monographs are in progress, but an announcement regarding them will, we hope, be possible at the Annual Meeting.

We would again emphasize our desire to have worth-while material dealing with the coinages of this continent and South America.

Respectfully submitted,
SYDNEY P. NOE.

Report of the Curator.

During the summer the interior of the building has been repainted. This necessitated the removal of the exhibition which had been on view for over a year. In consequence, the Museum was closed on August 2nd and was opened again on October 2nd. A new exhibition has been installed in the flat cases. We have displayed again a type collection of United States coins and a type collection of Revolutionary notes, fractional scrip, and Confederate bills. The Confederate half-dollar and the data relating to it have been featured in one of the cases. The collection of life-saving medals is especially interesting. Probably no attempt has ever been made before to show this series and I know that no such aggregation has ever been assembled. These pieces are from the collection of Mr. Elliott Smith, supplemented by specimens from the Society's collection.

The aeronautical medals are of topical interest. The display shows medals of Montgolfier's balloon of 1784, Zeppelin medals of the rigid type of airship, and the Wright Brothers medals showing the first airplanes. The medals commemorating Lindbergh occupy the center of the case.

Six cases are devoted to types of Swedish coins from the collection of Mr. Robert Robertson.

A selection of Russian and modern Chinese coins are displayed, being placed on loan for this purpose by Mr. F. C. C. Boyd.

In other cases the Society is showing its remarkable collection of satirical pieces relating to the Bryan free silver campaigns.

A selection of German coins are on view in a number of side cases. The new accessions occupy the usual cases on the north side of the room.

We take pleasure in announcing to our members the appointment of Mr. Robert Robertson as assistant in the coin room. He assumed his duties on August 1st.

During the spring and summer there was placed in front of the coin room a counter, where we now show our coins to members and visitors. This keeps the coin room itself free for the staff, and those who have seen the coins at the counter think this arrangement a decided improvement. At the head of the stairs there has been placed a grill with a locked door. This was put up largely to prevent visitors to the Museum from wandering around the gallery, as in the past it has been found almost impossible to keep people from occasionally coming upstairs. Of course, anyone wishing to consult any member of the staff or to use the library or the coin room may still do so.

Our accessions since the April meeting are as follows: Coins and tokens, 1,593; medals and decorations, 114; paper money, 70; counterfeits of ancient coins, 2. Total, 1,779.

We have just finished looking over a large collection of Oriental coins, from which we have selected a large number of desirable pieces, which will amount to about two hundred dollars. As you undoubtedly know, the fund for purchasing coins is very limited and the calls on it for the purchase of coins that we desire are ever-present. If any one desires to make a contribution toward the purchasing of this collection for our Museum, we would very much appreciate it.

We have already received our first Christmas present of coins for this year.

HOWLAND WOOD.

Report of the Treasurer.

Mr. Gillingham, the Treasurer, reported verbally from the bank statement, which was available for the examination of members who might be interested.

Report of the Librarian.

At our April Meeting there was reported a resumption in the growth of our Library, partly owing to the fact that we had the services of a library assistant on half-time. The growth has continued, and I feel warranted in pointing out that it is of more than usual significance, because our Library has now reached such a stage that the addition of something we do not already have is in itself an indication of the importance of such addition. For that reason, I am recording a selection of the more important titles below that they may be drawn to the attention of any who may be interested. For a brief description of a few of the more outstanding accessions I beg your indulgence. Part of our growth is due to the generosity of our members. We are again indebted to Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham for not one but many titles which strengthen our section devoted to Decorations. To the authorities of the British Museum we owe thanks for the latest issue of their catalogue of Greek coins of Cyrenaica, prepared by Mr. E. S. G. Robinson. From Mr. Newell we have received a copy of his important work on the coinages of Demetrius Poliorcetes. From the Department of Canadian Archives there is a valuable work in two volumes, entitled "Documents Relating to Canadian Currency," and from the Biblioteca Nazionale of Montevideo, Uruguay, we received a gift of a book by Olivares on the coinage of that country.

Our purchases have, as heretofore, been applied toward securing titles which would be of immediate use. The Oriental bookshelf has been greatly strengthened by the addition of such works as Zambaur's "Manual de Genealogie pour l'histoire de l'Islam," Smith's "Oxford History of India" and several other important titles. We now have a complete copy of Mouquette's "De Munten van Nederlandsch. Indie," published in a scientific Dutch periodical devoted to the colonies. Another purchase of outstanding importance is the beautifully printed volume by Schon, the "Beskrivelse af Danske ag Norske Monter, 1448-1814." In the classical field, Dr. Regling's volume, "Die Munzen von Priene," should be mentioned as of outstanding excellence. Of more general application are two titles by Professor Rostovtzeff, "A History of the Ancient World" and "Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire."

Another gift, of a nature to bring delight to any Librarian's heart, was received only yesterday. It comes from Mr. Richard Hoe Lawrence, one of the former Librarians of our Society. It consists of three copies of his treatise on the Medals of Giovanni Cavino, published so long ago as 1883, but done so well that it has never been superseded. In addition to notations and additions, one copy contains copies of reviews bound in, while another embodies correspondence, letters of acknowledgment and similar material. It is very fitting that so complete a record of this work should find a home in the Library in which Mr. Lawrence has shown so much interest.

There is great satisfaction in our experience that most of those who come to our Library for numismatic material are not sent away without having found what they came for. The problem of storage space for these additions is becoming a serious one.

Pais, "Storia di Roma";
 Buchenau, "Die Bracteatenfund von Seega";
 Jesse, "Quellenbuch zur Munz- und Geldgeschichte des Mittelalters";
 Dayal Prayag, "Coins of the Sultans of Delhi";
 Dolger, "Regesten der Kaiserurkunden des Ostromischen Reiches";
 Gabrici, "Monetazione del bronzo nella Sicilia antica, von 565-1453";
 Frank, Tenney, "An Economic History of Rome";
 Prieto y Vives, "Los Reyes de Taifas";
 Taullard, "Monedas de la Republica Argentina";
 Webb, "The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. V, Pt. L.";
 Ferishta, "Rise of the Mohammedan Power in India";
 Noss, "Die Munzen von Julich";
 Courteau, "Habitant Tokens of Lower Canada."

Respectfully submitted,

SYDNEY P. NOE.

Report of the Committee on War Medals and Decorations.

As Chairman, Mr. Gillingham reported that Spain had issued a new medal, "Plus Ultra." A copy of the decree and a description of the medal had been obtained. The first award was to the Spanish aviator, Major Franco. It was also awarded to Colonel Lindbergh for his transatlantic flight.

The Swiss Government has forbidden any Swiss official to receive decorations from a foreign country.

The theft of King Alphonso's decorations was reported.

Announcement was made of Mr. Huntington having received the Legion d'Honneur.

A motion was made in connection with the publication of the book on Indian Peace Medals of thanks "From the Society to Mr. Belden and Mr. Wood and of commendation and appreciation for the work." A brief response was made by Mr. Belden.

A motion to adjourn was made and carried at 3.40 P. M.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

Experts at the Lisbon Mint, who have examined the counterfeit coins found by the police in three recent raids, state that some of them are better made and more perfect than those lately made by the Mint, says the London Daily Telegraph.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Fred H. Becker, Secretary, 438 Monroe St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 East 69th Street, Windsor Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Harry W. Rapp, Secretary, 1515 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—H. Schmitt, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. Thomas S. Miller, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Arthur C. Parker, Secretary, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. Wilson C. Emery, Secretary.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Room 402 McGill Building. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 2232 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Hollenden Hotel. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, care The Ames Company, Cleveland, O.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—Monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday evening, October 14th, 1927, at 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Mr. George H. Blake presiding. Present: Messrs. Valentine, Montgomery, Zerbe, Schulman, Boyd, Swanson, Butler, Gutttag, McCaughey, Kusterer, Beesley, Wormser, Belden, Wood, Robertson, Smith, Blake, Merritt and Miller.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Wormser: Republic of Turkey, 1927, 500 piastres, broad flan; Brunswick, 3 thalers; Saxony thaler of unusual design; Christian of Halberstadt "God's Friend" thaler with priest's cap at point of sword.

Mr. Gutttag: Note of the First East Tennessee Regiment; California Regiment exchange certificate; Forty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, note; Stonewall's Brigade note; Scott's 900th U. S. Cavalry note; Third Maine, First Division, Second Brigade note; Haddington Camp note; Forty-third Regiment, New York State Camp, note; Sixty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, note; Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Heavy Artillery, exchange certificate; Second Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, note. Also sutlers' cards of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., Minnesota, Union Coast Guard and Bankers' Brigade.

Mr. McCaughey: New York Central Railroad's medal "For Valor."

Mr. Wood: 38 various paper notes of sutlers and 20 cardboard checks.

Mr. Zerbe: Various pieces of Manchuria and Turkestan and an Arapahoe Indian note.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. W. H. Biddell of Batticaloa, Ceylon, conveying the writer's best wishes and regards to all members.

The Executive Committee recommended for the November meeting "An address by Mr. Dudley Butler on a topic of his own choice," and for the

annual meeting in December, "Coins of Malta," by Dr. Lawrence. Carried.

Mr. Zerbe extended a general invitation to his forthcoming exhibit at the Chase National Bank Branch at Grand Central, and a special invitation to all members to be present at a private exhibition at 7.30 P. M. on October 25th, 1927. A large party promised attendance.

Proposed by Mr. Dudley Butler and seconded by Mr. Boyd that the amendment to Article VI, Paragraph V, of the by-laws as presented to the last meeting be adopted. Carried unanimously by a rising vote.

The following gentlemen were elected as a Nominating Committee to submit nominations at the November meeting: Messrs. Swanson, Butler and Boyd.

Vice-President Butler here took the chair.

Proposed and duly seconded that the matter of a "President Blake" medal be now taken up by the Medallic Art Committee, which shall submit a report later. Carried.

Adjourned.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 104th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Brevoort Hotel, Wednesday, October 5, 1927. Those present were Mrs. Sternberg, Messrs. Baier, Blomquist, Budvitis, Cederlund, Collier, Davis, Dunham, Freter, Gammell, Glunz, Golding, Grant, Jonas, Josephson, Kaefer, Kelly, Lawless, Dr. Luttenberger, McKinley, Miller, Mygatt, Phelps, Dr. Rackus, Russell, Sternberg, Strubinger, Wendt, Wilson and Unseitig. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Munte of Germany were present as visitors. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Josephson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Messrs. Edward Miller, Harry Mygatt, and Joseph Unseitig were elected to membership.

Mr. Dunham read a short, original poem, and then described, with the aid of drawings and diagrams, the ancient Jewish shekel. He passed one around to illustrate his paper.

Dr. Munte, a visiting dealer from Germany, spoke briefly on the large silver pieces of Brunswick, several of which he exhibited.

Dr. Rackus also gave a short talk along numismatic lines, which was greatly appreciated.

Mr. Miller exhibited a novel case for exhibiting coins and explained its many advantages.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Baier: Pattern dime of 1889, pattern quarter of 1870 and Lewis and Clark gold dollar.

By Mr. Lawless: Hard Times tokens, Low's Nos. 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 15, 16, 172.

By Mr. Gammell: A large collection of quarters, many proofs.

By Mr. Budvitis: 60 modern 10-cash Chinese coins, crowns of Maria Theresa and Emperor Francis.

By Mr. Dunham: Jewish shekel and George Washington button.

By Mr. Josephson: Ten commemorative Chinese dollars of different types and a large ancient temple piece.

By Mr. Karfer: Spanish dollars.

By Mr. Grant: Nuremberg $\frac{1}{2}$ ducat; 40 francs Napoleon, 1806; 20 francs, 1812; 40 lire Napoleon, 1812; English guinea, 1812, and 20 francs Louis, 1814.

By Mr. Davis: Red back 50-cent fractional notes, with both printed and autographic signatures.

By Mr. Blomquist: Three square silver pieces from Indian States.

By Mr. Cederlund: Siege pieces, 1 franc, Cattaro, 1813; Copiapo, Chile, 1 peso, 1865; Coquimbo uniface peso, 1859; Roman Republic, 1798-99, 2 baiocchi klippes, and a number of rare counterstamped Swedish coins.

By Mr. Miller: A number of fine German and Austrian coins.

By Dr. Munte: A number of the large 10-crown pieces of Brunswick and many fine Roman and Greek pieces.

After a social session the meeting was adjourned.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 105th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Brevoort Hotel, Wednesday, November 2. Those present were Mrs. Kaefer, Mrs. Henry Leon, Miss Naerup, Mrs. Sternberg, Messrs. Baier, Blomquist, Brown, Budinger, Cederlund, Betz, Davis, Collier, Grant,

Gammell, Jonas, Josephson, Cizewski, Kelly, Koenker, Kopicki, Lawless, T. E. Leon, Henry Leon, Dr. Luttenberger, McKinley, Miller, Mygatt, Phelps, Dr. Rackus, Ripstra, Sternberg, Strubinger, Wendt, Wilson, Wittenberg and Unseitig. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Josephson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Rackus gave an interesting talk on the mediums of exchange in use in primitive America, illustrating his talk with wampum beads, Aztec chopping knife money and other specimens of exchange.

Upon motion of Dr. Luttenberger, Mr. T. E. Leon was made an honorary member.

Mr. Josephson called on several members to tell "How I Became a Collector." Dr. Luttenberger, Mr. Brown, Mr. Gammell, Dr. Rackus and Mr. McKinley responded.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Lawless: Smith's Clocks Hard Times tokens, Low's Nos. 133, 134, 135, 136 and 138, in extremely fine and uncirculated condition.

By Mr. Davis: Set of wooden medals of the Centennial Exposition and a copy of the Higley threepence.

By Mr. Koenker: Current coins of England and Poland.

By Mr. Sternberg: A collection of cents, 1793 to 1857, showing many varieties.

By Mr. Jonas: Five plaques of German musicians.

By Mr. Leon: $\frac{1}{2}$ mohur, with native inscriptions; British South African war medal of the Henley Regetta, 1877.

By Dr. Luttenberger: Colonial cents of New Jersey, 1788; Connecticut, 1787; Massachusetts, 1788; Wood's halfpenny, 1723; Washington grate cent; U. S. cents of 1810 and 1827, and a large Bryan piece.

By Mr. Phelps: A set of silver three-cent pieces and two-cent piece of 1873.

By Mr. Ripstra: A series of 32 beautiful bronze plaques of European celebrities.

By Mr. Miller: A type collection of U. S. coins.

By Mr. Josephson: $\frac{1}{2}$ crown, Queen Anne; first type florin, Queen Victoria; half dollar, 1859; \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Panama-Pacific; McKinley and Jefferson gold dollars, and a stater of Corinth.

By Mr. Kaefter: Verdun medal, a number of European crowns and some European industrial medals.

By Dr. Rackus: Indian wampum beads from various sources; fishhook money of the Northwest coast Indians; Aztec T money and a series of early Lithuanian medals.

By Mr. Cederlund: Siege pieces of Geneva; 1 duro, 1808; Taragona, 5 pesetas, 1809; Mantua, 1 soldo, 1799; Groningen, 30 stuivers, 1672; Venice, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lira, 1802; Majorca, 30 sous, 1821; several Swedish coins, among which were Salvator talers of Gustav I Vasa, 1543; Gustav II Adolph, 1615 and 1617; 1 rigsdaler, 1632, struck in Nurnberg; Carl XV 4 rigsdaler, 1869; Carl XI 1/12 rigsdaler, 1682, struck in Bremen. Also several counterstamped coins, among which were half a Mexican dollar, counterstamped for Tortola; Cayenne sous, counterstamped for Tobago; Brunswick 1/16 thaler, counterstamped for Rostock; Brandenburg $\frac{1}{2}$ thaler, counterstamped for Wiemar; Meisner groschen, counterstamped for Halberstadt; Holstein double schilling, counterstamped for Rostock.

By Mr. Brown: New issues for the Turkish Republic in brass and new issue for Iceland; set of 10 cash, 20 cash, 5 li, 1 candareen, the last issues of the Chinese empire; 10 cents, 20 cents, Kwang Si, and 20 cash, Hu Nan, 11th year of the republic.

By Mr. Budinger: Half dollar, 1795; pieces commemorating 100 years of Bremerhaven and 1000 years of Nordhausen; 50,000,000-piece of Westphalia; commemorative 3-mark piece of Bismarck and a number of fine Lithuanian coins.

After a social session the meeting was adjourned.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The eighty-fourth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building on Thursday evening, October 20, 1927. Members present were Messrs. Allen, Ball, Brisley, Camp, Capling, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hoare, Hutchinson, Helfrich, Hughes, Powell, Rapp,

Ross and Temple. Meeting was opened with President Grinnell in the chair. Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Allen: 1802 Gilbert No. 2 United States half cent.

Mr. Helfrich: Several rare Canadian bills.

Mr. Hoare: 1628 Swiss Order of Garter thaler; 1728 Salsburg half thaler; 1700 Brunswick Wild Man half thaler; Cossack penny.

Mr. Grinnell: \$10 Canadian, Weyburn, Sask.

Mr. Rapp: 1851 French 20-franc gold; 1877 German 5-mark gold.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

A lively discussion took place under the good of the order and a number of valuable suggestions were made.

Donations to the coin cabinet were as follows:

Mr. Ball: White metal Fugio dollar in proof condition.

Mr. Grinnell: Pewter Fugio dollar in proof condition; Lincoln medal.

Meeting adjourned, after which an auction was held.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The eighty-fifth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building on Thursday evening, November 3, 1927. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Ball, Camp, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Green, Hanna, Heath, Hoare, Hughes, Hutchinson, Lodge, Powell, Rapp, Spencer, Temple and Watson. Meeting was called to order by President Grinnell.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Allen: Collection of pattern coins.

Mr. Grinnell: 1882 \$50 brown back Pittsburgh National Bank note.

Mr. Hoare: Leopold the Great double thaler, Tyrol; 1699 thaler, Tyrol; 1620 thaler, Tyrol; 1701 thaler, Tyrol.

A communication from H. A. Sternberg was read and placed on file.

Donations to the Coin Cabinet were:

Mr. Hanna: \$5 note Bank of State of Georgia.

Mr. Hoare: \$5 note Bank of State of Georgia; \$1, \$2 and \$5 notes, Mechanics Bank of Augusta.

No further business appearing, meeting adjourned, after which a lengthy auction was held.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Report of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, meeting of Tuesday, November 1st, 1927. The meeting was held in the Carnegie Institute at 8 P. M., President Geo. Marlier in the chair. Present: Messrs. Tucker, Roberts, Gaede, Parker, Piper, Craft and Darlington. The latter acted as secretary in the absence of Mr. Gies.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Addison Smith, 453 Biddle Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa., was elected a member.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Tucker: \$5 gold, 1818, uncirculated; \$5 gold, 1849, C mint; \$5 gold, 1858, C mint; five gold dollars; seven \$2½ gold coins, different dates; half cents, 1851, 1857, uncirculated.

Mr. Gaede: \$3 gold piece, 1871; 100 francs, 1857, Napoleon III; three 500 piastres of Turkey.

Mr. Darlington: \$50 gold piece, octagon, Augustus Humbert; \$5 gold piece, 1802 over 1801; two encased postage stamps; complete set of 3c. silver in proof.

Mr. Craft: 2 gulden of Bavaria, 1845; medal of Luther, 1867.

Mr. Marlier: Several Algerian and Egyptian coins.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club, October 24, 1927. Present: President Gifford in the chair, also Messrs. Wardner, C. W. Morse, Shepardson, Ackerman, Davis, Willey, Boyle, C. D. Morse, F. O. Brown, M. Storer, Stafford, Comstock, Wheeler and Pond.

The Secretary's report of the preceding meeting was read and accepted.

Mr. Shepard Pond read a paper on "The Massachusetts Paper Currency," in which he traced the history and depreciation of the various issues and

their final redemption after the receipt of the Louisburg subsidy in 1749. The Society voted its thanks to Mr. Pond.

A general discussion of this topic followed and Dr. Malcolm Storer described a number of pieces in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society, especially mentioning a note of the first issue in 1690, almost unique, as well as several apparently contemporary counterfeits of later notes of low denominations.

Owing to the time consumed by the reading of the paper mentioned there was no regular exhibit of coins by the members present.

The meeting was adjourned.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—October 10, 1927. Meeting called to order by President Gilroy. Members present were Messrs. Aldred, Becker, G. C. Blessing, K. G. Blessing, Lewis, Noland, Schunke and Gilroy. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Lewis reported that he had made the necessary arrangements to hold further meetings in the Central Y. M. C. A. Moved, seconded and carried that the future meetings of this Association be held at the Central Y. M. C. A. Building.

Moved, seconded and carried that a rising vote of thanks be given to Mr. Aldred for the use of his store as a meeting room.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—October 24, 1927. Meeting called to order by President Gilroy at the Central Y. M. C. A. Members present were Messrs. Aldred, Becker, Gilroy, Noland and Schunke.

Moved, seconded and carried that the bill presented by the Secretary be paid.

Mr. Becker presented the application of Mr. George H. Blake for non-resident membership. Moved, seconded and carried that action on Mr. Blake's application for membership be withheld until the next meeting.

Mr. Becker exhibited his collection of half cents.

Mr. Noland exhibited his collection of half cents and two-cent pieces.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COIN CLUB—The monthly meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held at the Cabot Trust Company office in Chicopee, Wednesday, November 9th. Present: Messrs. Morse, Bigelow, Gaylord, Kohler, Oliver, Stone, Parsons, Drowne and Pond.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted, owing to the absence of the Secretary.

The question of the disposition of the club's collection was brought up and various suggestions were made, but the matter was finally laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Gaylord displayed some fine specimens of early United States eagles and half eagles, an almost uncirculated Pine Tree shilling (small planchet) and a Mormon \$5 piece.

Mr. Oliver showed some fine English halfpenny tokens and a quantity of European and South American dollar-size coins in fine condition.

POLAND PLANS NEW ISSUES OF COINS.

New issues of gold, nickel, silver and bronze coins are planned for Poland, according to a press dispatch from Warsaw. As part of its stabilization plan in connection with the recent foreign loan, the Cabinet has approved a draft ordinance by President Moscicki changing the monetary system of Poland and introducing a new unit, which will be known as the ducat, having a value of 25 zloty. The ordinance fixes the currency medium to be struck by the State Treasury and establishes the right to mint money as an exclusive State privilege. Gold coins will be issued in denominations of 100, 50 and 25 zloty, the latter of which will be known as the ducat. There will be silver coins of 5 and 2 zloty and nickel of 1 zloty and 50, 20 and 10 grosz, the divisions of the zloty. Bronze coins of 5, 2 and 1 grosz also will be issued. Measures are provided for the method of liquidating tractions in the existing paper money and gold zloty.



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IS NOW READY.

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MEHL'S COIN CIRCULAR is different. It is not the usual cut-and-dried price list. I believe that you'll enjoy reading it, and you **may** find just the coin, medal or bill you have been looking for at just the RIGHT PRICE.

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CONNECTICUT.

\$2 Manufacturers Bank, Birmingham, Jan. 4, 1854, Ser. A.	\$.30
\$2 Farmers Bank, Bridgeport, Aug. 29, 1850, Ser. C.	.50
\$3 Charter Oak Bank, Hartford, Sept., 1862, Ser. A.	1.00
\$3 Hartford Bank, Hartford, May 1, 1818	.40
\$3 Hartford Bank, Hartford, Feb. 4, 1862, Ser. A.	.75
\$5 Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Jan. 7, 1856, Ser. A.	1.00
\$3 Phoenix Bank, Hartford, Jan. 1, 1818, Ser. D.	1.00
Specimen of Bank Note engraving by Eleazer Huntington, Hartford, July, 1821	
\$1 Litchfield Bank, Litchfield, Jan. 1, 1858, Ser. B.	2.00
\$2 Litchfield Bank, Litchfield, Jan. 1, 1858, Ser. A.	3.00
\$5 Litchfield Bank, Litchfield, Jan. 1, 1858, Ser. A.	3.00
\$1 Eagle Bank, New Haven, Jan. 4, 1822, Ser. L2.	4.00
\$3 Eagle Bank, New Haven	1.00
\$5 Eagle Bank, New Haven, Feb. 4, 1823, Ser. C.	1.00
\$1 Bank of Commerce, New London, May 1, 1856, Ser. C.	3.00
\$2 New London Bank, New London, Nov. 1, 1821, Ser. A.	1.00
\$10 Fairfield County Bank, Norwalk, Oct. 1, 1863, Ser. A.	.75
\$3 Southport Bank, Southport, 1860, Ser. A.	.75
\$1 Eastern Bank, West Killingly, June 9, 1852, Ser. B.	.75
5c. Talcott & Post, Hartford, Oct. 1, 1862	.75
10c. Talcott & Post, Hartford, Oct. 1, 1862	.75

DELAWARE.

\$1 Bank of Milford, Milford, Jan., 1854, Ser. B.	1.50
\$2 Bank of Milford, Milford, Jan., 1854, Ser. A.	.50
\$1 Farmers & Mechanics Bank, May 22, 1862, Ser. B.	1.50
\$1 Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Milford, Oct. 3, 1862, ONE in red.	1.50
\$10 Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Milford, Jan. 15, 1864, Ser. A.	.50
\$10 Commercial Bank of Del., Smyrna, Nov. 24, 1814, Ser. D.	3.00
\$3 Bank of Delaware, Wilmington, Sept. 9, 1826, Ser. D.	1.00
10c. Town of Newark, Delaware, Oct. 15, 1862	1.50
20c. Town of Newark, Delaware, Oct. 15, 1862	.75
5c. City of Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1862	.75
5c. City of Wilmington, Nov. 1, 1862	.75
10c. City of Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1862	.75
10c. City of Wilmington, Nov. 1, 1862	.75
10c. City of Wilmington, Dec. 1, 1862	.50
25c. City of Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1862	.50
25c. City of Wilmington, Nov. 1, 1862	.50

VIRGINIA STATE ISSUES.

\$1 Bradbeer No. 46, Ser. A, B, C, D	.40
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CRYSTAL CLEAR POCKETS

For preserving Paper Money.

Small size 6c. each. Large size 10c. each.

You who are interested in Paper Money, kindly let me know what particular Issues you want.

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PUBLIC COIN AUCTION NOTICE

I will hold another sale in January containing some very choice material. Send on any consignments you may wish to dispose of.

Consignments large or small solicited for sale at Public Auction.

Terms on application.

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UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS**(CONTINUED)**Coinage of **Special Mints** not priced. May be had on application.

- 1850 (Only 7,500 coined in Phila. Mint), good, \$2.50; very fine, \$4; ex. fine, \$5; ex. fine, proof surface, \$7; proof, few light nicks, \$10.
 1853 Good, \$2.50; v. good, \$3; fine, \$3.75; v. fine, \$4.50; ex. fine, \$5.50; uncirc., \$7.
 1854 Fine, \$5; ex. fine, \$12; uncirculated, \$15.
 1855 Very fair, \$3.50; v. good, \$4.50; fine, \$5.50; v. fine, \$7; ex. fine, \$10; uncirc., \$14; proof, slightly circulated, \$15.
 1856 Good, \$3.50; v. good, \$4.25; fine, \$5; v. fine, \$6; ex. fine, \$7; unc., \$10.
 1857 Very good, \$4.25; fine, \$5; v. fine, \$6; ex. fine, \$7.50; uncirc., \$10; proof, \$15.
 1858 Only 75 struck; all for proof sets; fine proofs, \$50.00.
 1859 Very good, \$1.75; fine, \$2.25; v. fine, \$2.75; ex. fine, \$3; uncirc., \$3.50; fine proofs, \$6.
 1860 Fine, \$2; v. fine, \$2.50; ex. fine, \$3; uncirc., \$4; fine proofs, \$4.50.
 1861 Very fine, \$2.50; uncirculated, \$4.50; fine proofs, \$5.
 1862 Only 12,090 coined; uncirc., \$5; fine proofs, \$6.50.
 1863 Only 27,660 coined; fine, \$3; v. fine, \$3.50; unc., \$5; fine proofs, \$6.50.
 1864 Only 31,170 coined; good, \$2.50; v. good, \$3; ex. fine, \$8; uncirc., \$9; fine proofs, \$10.

To have bought a proof when coined would cost holder over \$140 kept until now.

- 1865 Very good, \$2.50; fine, \$3.25; v. fine, \$3.75; ex. fine, \$4.25; uncirc., \$5; proofs, \$6.50.
 1866 Very fine, \$2.50; uncirculated, \$3.50; fine proofs, \$4.25.
 1867 Good, \$1.75; fine, \$2.25; v. fine, \$2.75; ex. fine, \$3.25; uncirc., \$4; fine proofs, \$5.
 1868 Good, \$1.75; v. good, \$2; fine, \$2.25; uncirc., \$3.50; fine proofs, \$4.
 1869 Extremely fine, \$3; uncirculated, \$3.50; fine proofs, \$4.00.
 1870 Good, \$1.50; uncirculated, \$3; fine proofs, \$3.50.
 1871 Very good, \$1.50; fine, \$1.75; v. fine, \$2; ex. fine, \$2.50; uncirc., \$3; fine proofs, \$3.50.
 1872 Very good, \$1.75; fine, \$2; v. fine, \$2.25; ex. fine, \$2.75; uncirc., \$3.50; fine proofs, \$4.
 1873 Fine, \$2.25; uncirculated, \$3; fine proofs (only 600 struck), \$5.

April 1, the coinage of the old Standard was abolished and the new 420 grains Trade Dollar made legal tender, but the old Standard Dollars contained 100 Cents worth of silver, so nobody cared.

LATER DOLLARS IN OUR NEXT.**SPECIALS.**

- U. S. COLONIES, HAWAII, 1847 Cent, Hamehameha III:
 Die A—Small date and face; uncirc., red, \$1.50.
 Die B—Larger date and face; uncirc., red, \$1.00.
 1883 Kalakaua I, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1 silver; struck in Phila. Mint. Set, good, \$3; fine, \$4.
 Porto Rico, Alfonso XIII, 1895, '96; 5c, 10c, 20c, 40c, 100c (Peso) silver; very good set, \$2.50; fine, \$3.50.
 Filipinas, Alfonso XII, 1885, 10c, 20c, 50c, silver, \$1.50.
 Filipinas, Alfonso XIII, 1897 Dollar or Peso, \$1.50.
 Filipinas, Isabella II, 1859 Pattern 2c, uncirculated, \$1.25.
 Filipinas, 1903 Proof set (Phila. Mint, only 780 coined) ½c, 1c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, 100c or Peso, set, \$4.
 Filipinas, 1903-'8 Circulated set, 7 pcs., good to very fine, set, \$3.

As usual, Registry or Insured Postage to be added.**N. Y. COIN & STAMP CO., INC.,****D. PROSKEY, Prest.,****Lock Box 275.****Little Falls, New Jersey.**

UNITED STATES NOTES.

\$1 Eagle, Silver Certificate, Series 1899, Elliott and White. Blue Seal. Notes with Odd Serial Numbers.

All notes are uncirculated, crisp, clean and perfect.

Serial Number M 1 A.	Plate Letter A	\$15.00
Serial Number M 12 A.	Plate Letter D	10.00
Serial Number M 123 A.	Plate Letter C	10.00
Serial Number M 1234 A.	Plate Letter B	10.00
Serial Number M 11 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number M 22 A.	Plate Letter B	5.00
Serial Number M 33 A.	Plate Letter A	5.00
Serial Number M 44 A.	Plate Letter D	5.00
Serial Number M 55 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number M 66 A.	Plate Letter B	5.00
Serial Number M 77 A.	Plate Letter A	5.00
Serial Number M 88 A.	Plate Letter D	5.00
Serial Number M 99 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number M 111 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number M 222 A.	Plate Letter B	5.00
Serial Number M 333 A.	Plate Letter A	5.00
Serial Number M 444 A.	Plate Letter D	5.00
Serial Number M 555 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number M 666 A.	Plate Letter B	5.00
Serial Number M 777 A.	Plate Letter A	5.00
Serial Number M 888 A.	Plate Letter D	5.00
Serial Number M 999 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number M 1111 A.	Plate Letter C	10.00
Serial Number M 2222 A.	Plate Letter B	10.00

Above set will not be broken.

\$1 Eagle, Silver Certificate, Series 1899, Speelman and White. Blue Seal.

Serial Number N 12 A.	Plate Letter D	10.00
Serial Number N 123 A.	Plate Letter C	10.00
Serial Number N 1234 A.	Plate Letter B	10.00
Serial Number N 11 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number N 22 A.	Plate Letter B	5.00
Serial Number N 33 A.	Plate Letter A	5.00
Serial Number N 44 A.	Plate Letter D	5.00
Serial Number N 55 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number N 66 A.	Plate Letter B	5.00
Serial Number N 77 A.	Plate Letter A	5.00
Serial Number N 88 A.	Plate Letter D	5.00
Serial Number N 99 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number N 111 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number N 222 A.	Plate Letter B	5.00
Serial Number N 333 A.	Plate Letter A	5.00
Serial Number N 444 A.	Plate Letter D	5.00
Serial Number N 555 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number N 666 A.	Plate Letter B	5.00
Serial Number N 777 A.	Plate Letter A	5.00
Serial Number N 888 A.	Plate Letter D	5.00
Serial Number N 999 A.	Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number N 1111 A.	Plate Letter C	10.00
Serial Number N 2222 A.	Plate Letter B	10.00
Serial Number N 4000 A.	Plate Letter D	5.00

Above set will not be broken. Look for more on another page.

JOHN ZUG

Bowie,

Maryland.

UNITED STATES NOTES.

\$1 Eagle, Silver Certificate, Series 1899, Speelman and White. Blue Seal. Notes with Low and High Serial Numbers.

All notes are uncirculated, crisp, clean and perfect.

Serial Number V 7 A. Plate Letter G	\$10.00
Serial Number V 8 A. Plate Letter H	10.00
Serial Number V 9 A. Plate Letter A	10.00
Serial Number V 10 A. Plate Letter B	10.00
Serial Numbers V 99,999,901 A to V 99,999,998 A, including Star Note 18,332,230 B in lieu of V 99,999,997 A. Plate Letters A to H. Each	2.50
Serial Number V 99,999,999 A. Plate Letter C	15.00
Serial Number V 100,000,000 A. Plate Letter D	15.00

\$1 Washington, Legal Tender, Series 1923, Speelman and White. Red Seal.

Serial Number A 33 B. Plate Letter A	10.00
Serial Number A 44 B. Plate Letter D	10.00
Serial Number A 55 B. Plate Letter C	10.00
Serial Number A 66 B. Plate Letter B	10.00
Serial Number A 77 B. Plate Letter A	10.00
Serial Number A 88 B. Plate Letter D	10.00
Serial Number A 99 B. Plate Letter C	10.00
Serial Number A 100 B. Plate Letter D	10.00
Serial Numbers A 40 B to A 98 B, excepting the 8 notes listed above and including Star Note 4231 D in lieu of A 93 B. Plate letters A to D. Each	5.00

\$1 Washington, Silver Certificate, Series 1923, Speelman and White. Blue Seal.

Serial Number D 2 B. Plate Letter F	10.00
Serial Number D 3 B. Plate Letter G	10.00
Serial Number D 4 B. Plate Letter H	10.00
Serial Number D 5 B. Plate Letter E	10.00
Serial Number D 6 B. Plate Letter F	10.00
Serial Number D 7 B. Plate Letter G	10.00
Serial Number D 8 B. Plate Letter H	10.00
Serial Number D 9 B. Plate Letter E	10.00
Serial Number D 10 B. Plate Letter F	10.00
Serial Number H 3 B. Plate Letter G	10.00
Serial Number H 4 B. Plate Letter H	10.00
Serial Number H 6 B. Plate Letter F	10.00
Serial Number H 7 B. Plate Letter G	10.00
Serial Number H 10 B. Plate Letter F	10.00
Serial Numbers A 86 B to A 98 B, inclusive. Plate Letters A to D. Each	5.00
Serial Numbers A 289 B to A 295 B, inclusive. Plate Letters A to D. Each	2.50
Serial Numbers A 99999991 B to A 99999996 B. Plate Letters E to H. Each	2.50

\$1 Washington, Legal Tender, Series 1917, Elliott and Burke. Red Seal.

Serial Number K 100 A. Plate Letter D	10.00
Serial Number K 1000 A. Plate Letter D	10.00
Serial Number T 10 A. Plate Letter D	10.00
Serial Number R 99999991 A. Plate Letter C	5.00
Serial Number R 9999999A. Plate Letter D	5.00
\$5 Thomas Coin Ctf., 1891, set of 4 notes with successive numbers, Plate letters A, B, C and D	30.00
\$5 Indian Silver Ctf., 1899, set of 8 notes, Plate letters A to H	50.00
\$5 National Bank Note, 1908, set of 4 notes with identical numbers, Plate letters A, B, C and D	30.00
\$5 National Bank Note, 1902, uncut sheet of 4 notes with identical numbers, Plate letters A, B, C and D	30.00
\$5 National Bank Note, 1902, uncut sheet of 4 notes with identical numbers, Plate letters E, F, G and H	30.00
\$50 Franklin, 1880, Huston & Rosecrans, Large brown spiked seal	60.00
\$100 Federal Reserve Note, Phila., 3-C. Burke and McAdoo. Red seal. C600A	115.00

Look for more on other page and if you don't see what you want, write me.

JOHN ZUG, Bowie, Maryland.

SPINK & SON Ltd.

Have many coins for sale of a type similar to those found in the remarkable discovery described below:

2,000-YEAR-OLD COINS *Inquest on Important Discovery In*

While a lad, Victor Smith was out beating with a shooting party in the Forest of Chute, near Ludgershall, Salisbury Plain, on land owned by Lady Joicey Cecil, he threw a circular flint at another stone. The flint burst, and out fell 64 coins. The flint At an inquest yesterday, at Amesbury, to find whether or not the coins were treasure trove, it was stated that they had been submitted to the Coins Department at Bristol Museum, where considerable importance was attached to the discovery. The coins, the museum authorities stated, were about 2,000 years old. They are of early British southern type, composed of gold and silver. It was stated that experts had suggested that the coins were of the time of Philip of Macedonia, the father of Alexander the Great, and were manufactured in the Channel Islands. Lord Joicey Cecil said he made no claim to the coins, which were found by the jury to be treasure trove.

We do not claim to be discoverers: but we guarantee every coin we sell.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS:

5-7 King St., St. James's, London.

D I M E S

1796	Ex. Fine	\$20.00
1797	13 stars, About Fine	8.50
1797	16 stars, Obv., V. Fine; Rev., very odd; looks like incused	7.50
1798	over 97, Fine, \$6.50. Very Fine	10.00
1798	Perfect date, Obv., very good, Rev., nearly fine	5.00
1798	Perfect date, Obv., very fine, Rev., Ex. fine	20.00
1800	Obv., good, weakly struck, Rev., Fine	4.50
1800	Obv., Fine, slight nicks and scratches, Rev., Very Fine	5.00
1801	About Fine	7.50
1801	Fine, boldly struck, everything very clear	15.00
1802	V. good	10.00
1802	Fine, much better than usually found	15.00
1803	About Fine, broken die on reverse	6.00
1803	Fine, well-struck coin	12.50
1803	Obv., very good; Rev., fine	4.25
1805	Fine, sharply struck	3.50
1807	Fine	3.50
1809	Ex. Fine, original lustre	10.00
1811	Ex. Fine	10.00
1814	Fine to V. Fine	2.50
1814	Practically Unc.	5.00
1820	Large O, original luster	2.00
1821	Ex. Fine	2.00
1822	Ex. Fine, rare	7.50
1823	over '22, Unc.	7.50
1824	over '22. Fine, \$2.50. Ex. Fine, rare	10.00
1825	Unc.	5.00
1827	Ex. Fine	2.50
1829	Small 10 cents, Unc.	1.50
1830	Unc.	1.50

HALF DIMES.

1792	Half Disme, Fine, Ex. Rare	40.00
1794	Newlin No. 1, V. Fine to Ex. Fine	12.50
1795	Newlin No. 2, Fine	3.50
1795	Newlin No. 3, Ex. Fine	5.00
1796	Newlin No. 1, Obv., Fine, Rev., V. good	7.50
1797	Newlin No. 3, Ex. Fine	12.50
1797	Crack on edge and small piece out of planchet, Unc.	10.00
1797	13 stars, Ex. Rare, Fine to V. Fine	17.50
1797	Newlin No. 2, V. good, nearly fine	7.50
1800	Newlin No. 2, LIBEKTY, V. Fine to Ex. Fine	12.50
1800	Newlin No. 3, Fine	5.00
1801	Newlin No. 1, Ex. Fine, mint luster	17.50
1803	Newlin No. 2, Fine, but rough surface	5.00

WM. RABIN,

906 Filbert St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

MY THIRTY-FOURTH

Mail Auction Sale of Old Coins

Will be held December 13. If you have not received a sales list, a postal card will bring one. This sale will contain many fine United States coins, every Commemorative Half Dollar, Ancient Silver and Bronze, choice Foreign Coins and Medals, fine United States Notes from 1862, Civil War Cents, Colonial Currency, three sets of Large Cents, besides many large cents sold separately. Arrow heads and Indian relics, and many other desirable items. Over 600 lots.

This sale also contains the choicest set of U. S. Fractional currency ever sold in these sales; rare Grant & Sherman essays, etc.

If you buy, sell, or collect coins, it will pay you to get on my mailing list.

Let me sell your collection or duplicates in these sales. Sales are held on or about the 15th of each month. Coins should reach me not later than the 20th of the month to insure getting in the following month's sale. Quick and satisfactory results realized. Write for terms. A-1 references.

Thirty-Fifth sale now in preparation.

M. H. BOLENDER,

Orangeville, Illinois.

COLLECTORS—DEALERS.

Make Me An Offer For Any Of The Following Items:

- 25 U. S. Half Cents. My selection of dates. Good to fine.
 100 U. S. Large Cents. Good variety of dates. Good to fine.
 25 Two-cent Pieces.
 25 Three-cent Pieces Nickel. 25 Three-cent Silver.
 25 Half Dimes.
 1 5c. Jefferson Encased Postage, J. Gault, V. F.
 1 10c. Washington Encased Postage, J. Gault, V. F.
 1 5c. Jefferson Encased Postage, Kirkpatrick & Gault,
 V. F.
 1 3c. Washington Encased Postage, J. Gault, V. F.
 1 1c. Franklin Encased Postage, Jos. L. Bates, Boston,
 V. F.
 1 1787 Fugio Cent, so-called New Haven die, Unc.
 5 1818 Uncirculated U. S. Cents.
 100 Civil War Tokens, large variety, V. G. to Unc.
 25 Lindy Lucky Coins, beautiful die.

3 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS 3
 Panama-Pacific, Stone Mountain and Missouri.

3 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS 3
 Panama-Pacific, Bennington and Monroe.

3 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS 3
 Missouri, Alabama and Maine.

- 1 U. S. Trade Dollar, 1877, about Uncirculated.
 1 U. S. Trade Dollar, 1878, Very Good.
 1 U. S. 1799 Dollar, Very Fine.

Make me an offer for Five U. S. Half Dollars, your dates.

**THE HIGHEST OFFER FOR THESE COINS WILL BE ACCEPTED,
 PROVIDING OFFER IS WITHIN REASON.**

Give me a reasonable response to this advertisement and I will
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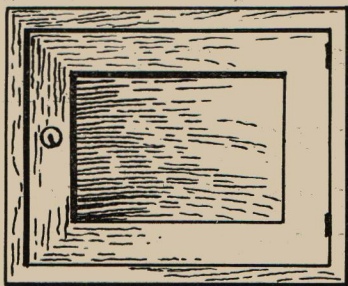
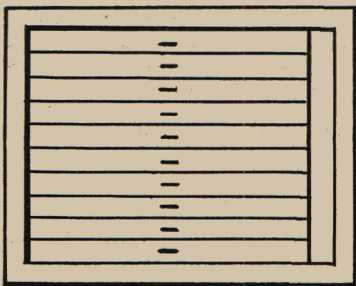
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IN ALL CONDITIONS
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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Dealer in and Collector of
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1843 V. Fine, \$1.85. 1846 V. Fine, \$1.85. 1859 P or O Mint, Unc., \$2.50 each. 1860 Unc., \$2.00. 1863 Unc., \$2.00. 1863 Proof, \$2.50. 1864 Unc., \$2.00. 1866 Proof, \$2.50. 1867 Proof, \$2.25. 1868 Proof, \$2.25. 1871 Unc., \$1.75. 1880 Proof, \$1.50. 1921 Morgan type, Ex. Fine, \$1.20.

TRADE DOLLARS.

1874 and 75 CC Mint, Unc., \$2.50 each. 1876 Proof, \$2.00. 1878 Proof, \$2.25. 1880 Proof, \$1.65.

QUARTERS.

1831 V. G., 40c. 1834 V. Fine, 70c. 1836 V. G., 50c. 1838 Fine, 70c. 1839 V. Fine, 80c. 1840 O Mint, Fine, 55c. 1841 O Mint, Fine, 50c. 1842 O Mint, Fine, 55c. 1843 Ex. Fine, 70c. 1844 O Mint, V. Fine, 75c. 1845 Fine, 50c. 1846 V. G., 40c. 1847 O Mint, Ex. Fine, 75c.; Unc., \$1.00. 1849 O Mint, V. Fine, \$7.00. 1850 O Mint, Unc., \$1.00. 1851 O Mint, Unc., \$1.00. 1852 O Mint, Unc., \$1.10. 1853 Unc., 75c. 1854 Unc., 60c. 1855 Fine, 45c. 1856 O Mint, Unc., \$1.00. 1857 O Mint, Unc., \$1.00. 1858 O Mint, Unc., \$1.00. 1859 O Mint, Unc., \$1.00. 1860 O Mint, Ex. Fine, 90c. 1861 Ex. Fine, 50c. 1876 S Mint, Unc., 45c. 1877 S Mint, Unc., 45c.

DIMES.

1835 Fine, 25c. 1838 Liberty Seated, V. G., 30c. 1838 Liberty Seated, no Stars, O Mint, V. Fine, \$1.25. 1839 O Mint, Fine, 45c. 1840 Fine, 30c. 1841 V. Fine, 40c. 1842 V. Fine, 40c. 1843 Ex. Fine, 35c. 1847 Fine, 30c. 1849 O Mint, Ex. Fine, 80c. 1850 O Mint, Unc., \$1.00. 1851 O Mint, Ex. Fine, \$1.00. 1852 O Mint, Unc., \$1.00. 1853 Unc., 40c. 1854 Unc., 40c. 1856 O Mint, Unc., \$1.00. 1856 Ex. Fine, 35c. 1857 O Mint, Unc., 40c. 1858 Unc., 40c. 1859 O Mint, V. Fine, 60c.

I haven't a large stock of the above and advise early orders so as not to be disappointed.

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China, Spade money, B. C. 700, 2 ½ by 3 ½ inches, very fine . . .	8.00
China, Bell money, B. C. 700, very fine	7.50
China, Bridge money, B. C. 700, fine	5.50
China, Knife money, B. C. 700, Rare Kan Tan, Straight back, 5 ¼ inches	6.00
China, Knife money, State of Chi, B. C. 680-220, the largest and most elegant form of knife money, curved razor shape, 7 ½ inches long, with characters on both sides, very fine . . .	8.50
China, Knife money, City of Ming, B. C. 480-255, curved razor shape, 5 ½ inches long, very fine	4.00
China, Hollow Cylinder money, cross shape, about 2 inches, very fine	4.00
China, Pu money, City of An Yang, B. C. 412, 1 by 2 inches, square feet	3.00
China, Rare Coin Charm Branch, with 12 branches for the different signs of the Zodiac, about 4 by 21 inches, very fine . . .	25.00

Many other Chinese coins in stock. What are you interested in? We might just have what you have been looking for. Better get on our mailing list. Watch for our First Auction Sale some time in January.

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Biltmore Theatre Bldg. (Ground Floor)

526 West Fifth Street,

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

U. S. SPECIALS.

1907 St. Gaudens \$20. Gold, Wire Edge, Unc.	\$27.50
1858 Dollar, Br. Proof, choice	40.00
1876 Centennial Dollar, Unc.	17.50
1900 Washington-Lafayette Dollar, Unc.	4.75
1797 Half Dollar, about good	60.00
1815 Half Dollar, Unc.	20.00
1860 Mormon \$5, lion and beehive, Ex. Fine	85.00
1862 to 1873 Two Cents, Unc. to proof	9.75
1865 to 1889 Three Cent nickel, Unc. to proof	18.00
1812 Cent, small date, Ex. fine, choice, gem	35.00
1794 Cent, C. 42, Ex. fine and choice specimen	45.00
1856 Flying Eagle Cent, Unc., choice	13.50

Postage and Registration Extra.

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All proof sets from 1854 to 1915, inclusive, except 1910 and 1912, "two sets of 1873," 61 sets in all. Price for the lot \$510. Also individual sets of different dates. Dates and prices on application.

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Double Eagles, 1903, 1904, 1907; Liberty, 1907; St. Gaudens 2nd issue, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1920, 1920 S., 1921, 1922, 1923, 1923 D., 1924, 1924 D., 1924 S. All perfect uncirculated coins. Price \$22 each.

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Forty-eight Half Dimes, 1794 to 1873. Price for the lot, \$80. All in good condition. Dates sent on application.

—ALSO—

Grant Gold Dollar, with star, \$3.50 each.

ADD 17c. FOR REGISTRY FEE.

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1926 Sesqui-Centennial, Uncirculated\$4.25
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 1903 Jefferson, Uncirculated 5.00
 1922 Grant, Uncirculated 4.90
 1922 Grant, with Star, Uncirculated 4.00

SILVER DOLLARS.

1900 Washington and Lafayette, Uncirculated 4.00

HALF DOLLARS.

1892 and 93 Columbian, Uncirculated, each70
 1918 Lincoln, Uncirculated 1.15
 1920 Maine, Uncirculated 1.15
 1920 and 21 Pilgrim, Uncirculated, each 1.13
 1921 Missouri, with Star, Uncirculated 3.00
 1921 Alabama, with or without Star, Uncirculated, each 1.75
 1922 Grant, Uncirculated 1.15
 1922 Grant, with Star, Uncirculated 2.95
 1923 Monroe, Uncirculated85
 1924 Huguenot, Uncirculated 1.70
 1925 California, Uncirculated 1.75
 1925 Fort Vancouver, Uncirculated 3.00
 1925 Lexington & Concord, Uncirculated95
 1925 Stone Mountain, Uncirculated80
 1925 Norse-American Medal, Uncirculated 1.20
 1926 Oregon Trail, P or S Mint, Uncirculated, each 1.15
 1926 Sesqui-Centennial, Uncirculated 1.70
 1927 Bennington-Vermont, Uncirculated 1.15

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS.

I have a good stock of the above coins. However, I advise early orders so as not to be disappointed. Prices on the above coins hold until Jan. 7th, 1928, or as long as coins hold out.

AMBROSE J. BROWN,
 8 Elm St., Marblehead, Mass.

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AT

WHOLESALE PRICES.

12 Large Cents\$.65
 12 Copper-Nickel Cents, 1859-6445
 12 Two-Cent pieces60
 12 Three-Cent Nickel65
 12 Three-Cent Silver 1.50
 12 Half Dimes 1.25
 12 Civil War Cents (all different) 1.00
 12 Uncirculated Foreign Cop-pers (all different)25
 12 Old Nickels 1.00
 12 Old Dimes 1.50
 12 Confederate Notes, 2 Broken Bank Bills (all different) .. 1.00
 12 Foreign Copper, Nickel and Silver Coins (all different). 1.00
 The 12 lots (as mentioned above) all for10.00

Postage extra on all the above items or coins will be sent collect.

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1877 Number coined 1,652...\$30.00
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 1871 Number coined 5,350... 20.00
 1854 C Number coined 7,295. 10.00
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1836.....\$5.00	1854.....\$4.15
1839..... 5.00	1862..... 5.00
1843 O... 4.25	1865 S... 5.00
1847..... 5.00	1869 S... 5.00
1851..... 4.00	1873 S... 5.00
1852..... 4.00	1873..... 4.15
1853..... 4.00	1878..... 4.15
1856..... 4.50	1878 S... 4.25
1857..... 4.50	1879..... 4.25
1861..... 4.50	1897..... 4.25
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The above are all in uncirculated condition.

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Oswego County Savings Bank,

OSWEGO, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

1918	Illinois ½ Dollar, Unc.	\$1.30
1920	Maine ½ Dollar, Unc.	1.30
1920	Pilgrim ½ Dollar, Unc.	1.20
1922	Grant ½ Dollar, Unc.	1.20
1923	Monroe ½ Dollar, Unc.	.90
1927	Bennington ½ Dollar, Unc.	1.25
1900	Lafayette Dollar, Unc.	4.15
1905	Lewis-Clark Gold Dollar, Proof, gem	10.35
1922	Grant Gold Dollar, star, Unc.	4.10
1854	\$3 Gold Piece, Unc., brill., gem	7.50
1857	\$3 Gold Piece, Ex. F., sharp.	6.85
1806	Cent, dark green, defective planchet, done when struck, Ex. F. Rare	9.75
1851	Cent, A-3, Unc., red	1.25
1852	Cent, A-14, Unc., red. Rare.	2.50
1788	Mass. Cent, Ex. F., sharp ...	3.50
1836	\$2.50 Gold Piece, Ex. F.	3.95
1879	Pattern Dollar, A.-W. 1598, Proof	6.45
1864	Pattern 2c. Piece, A.-W. 453, Copper-nickel, rarity 10, Brilliant proof	16.50
1875	Pattern 20c. Piece, A.-W. 1447, rarity 10, Proof	14.50
1866	Pattern 5c. Nickel, A.-W. 551, bust of Washington, Very Rare, Proof	9.75
20	different Foreign Nickel coins, Ex. F. to Unc.	.65
100	Foreign Copper and Nickel coins, about an even amount of each, no junk, several duplicates, V. F. to Unc.	1.35

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\$3 gold, 1857; "S" Mint; Ex. fine.	\$8.50
\$1 gold, 1870; rare; uncirc.	6.00
1804 Cent, v. g.; rough; rare	12.00
1793 Cent, v. g.; wreath	9.00
1864 3c.; brilliant proof; rare	4.00
1873 3c.; brilliant proof; scarce ..	1.75
1806 Chilean doubloon; Unc., but has scratch on neck; scarce.	20.00
100 Civil War tokens; many unc. and rare; store card varieties.	8.00
Beautiful silver medal 25th anniversary of reign of William I of Germany; 1861-1886; 3 in. in diameter and weighs 5 oz.; proof; v. rare	15.00
10 freak small cents; all unc. and off center	3.50
Joan of Arc gold filled medal of late war; only one; beautiful ..	2.50
Toltec Indian anchor-shaped piece used as money in Mexico; interesting and rare	3.00
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\$5.00	1834, nicked edge. Good	\$5.50
\$3.00	1857, very fine	6.50
\$3.00	1878, very fine	6.20
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\$2.50	1861, fine	3.00
\$2.50	1878, very fine	3.25
\$2.50	1879, very fine	3.25
\$2.50	1903, Unc.	3.40
\$2.50	1907, extra fine	3.10
\$1.00	1854, Large (small head) v.f.	3.80
\$1.00	1856, Large, very fine	3.40
\$1.00	1856, Large, fine	3.20
\$1.00	1874, Large, very fine	3.40
\$1.00	1849, Small, good	2.60
\$1.00	1851, Small, very fine	3.40
\$1.00	1852, Small, fine	3.25
\$1.00	1853, Small, fine	3.25

Money returned if not satisfactory.

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 the obverse of which is a replica of
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4 dif. dates White Cents	.18
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10 dif. dates 3c. Nickel	.75
Everything listed above	2.00

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1795 Wash. Lib. & Sec.; ex. fine;	
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N. J. Cent; 1787; struck over Conn.	
cent	1.75
N. J. Cent; 1787; v. fine; strong	2.25
1788 Mass.; ex. fine; v. choice	3.75
1787 Mass. 1/2 Cent; abt. fine; rare	3.00

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 Largest stock of Foreign Coppers in
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OF

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